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No. 2096

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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ROJAS: ARGENTINA AT DISADVANTAGE IN CORPUS-ITAIPU ACCORD

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Dec 79 p 12

[Article by Isaac Francisco Rojas]

[Text] In a previous article published in LA PRENSA this past 30 November I spoke of the book begun in 1931 and completed in 1938 by Brazilian Army Capt Mario Travassos, entitled "Brazil's Continental Program." I have formulated a number of ideas regarding the geopolitics of the Plate Basin that he refers to in that work.

Travassos's book merely translated into military and geopolitical language what Brazil had been doing for many centuries. He had many disciples in the Americas, in Europe and, in particular, in his own country.

Lucio Cornelio, from the El Cid Editor Publishing House, said in 1978: "The leading figures among the second group (of disciples) are Brazilian Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva (whose theories, as contained in "Geopolitics of Brazil," became the continental and African strategy of the Brazilian military government after they were expanded upon and refined by the Brazilian Superior War School) and the Chilean, Augusto Pinochet, whose books "Geopolitics" and "War in the Pacific" try to lend scientific support to Chile's age-old expansionist practices."

I will try to cull out of Golbery do Couto e Silva's book the thoughts that are of the most interest to our country. I will be referring to the second edition of "Geopolitics of Brazil" (1967).

Faithful to the traditional rivalry between Argentina and Brazil, General Couto e Silva makes a number of mistakes in describing the situation. He says: "The situation is different towards the south and southwest. Here we are faced with Argentina's strength, concentrated in an obvious central nucleus that, roughly speaking, comprises the

sprawling capital of Buenos Aires and the province of the same name, plus part of the Pampas and Santa Fe, which is joined in the northeast with Mesopotamia, in the northwest with a major marginal nucleus including Cordoba, Mendoza and Tucuman, and in the south, under precarious conditions, with the scantly populated region of Patagonia, whose importance is based almost exclusively on the petroleum in Comodoro Rivadavia and on the coal in Rio Turbio." He is forgetting Patagonia's major hydroelectric potential, which is now being harnessed, including tide power, a preliminary study on which had been done on the Valdes Peninsula from 1956 to 1958. He is also forgetting that Comodoro Rivadavia is not Argentina's main source of oil and that there is a promising future in store for the fishing industry, which is being accorded increasing attention by enterprising settlers and official development plans.

Naturally, the scant population and the precarious means of communication and transportation are problems that we must resolve in order to transform Patagonia into a major region as soon as possible.

We then see that Travassos regards Paraguay and Bolivia as "geopolitical prisoners" of Argentina, and he accurately describes these regions, located "on Brazil's open and vulnerable southern and central flank, especially because of their political and economic instability, as indisputable external zones of friction where Brazilian and Argentine interests could eventually clash." He is right about Bolivia, but not about Paraguay, whose political stability Brazil admirably maintains for the strategic purpose of securing (which it has already done) its subservience in connection with the harnessing of the hydroelectrical potential of the Upper Parana and the diversion of Paraguayan output towards the Atlantic (the port of Paranagua), thus creating a major transverse traffic route in a bid to neutralize use of the natural lengthwise traffic axis consisting of the Parana River and its tributary the Paraguay.

In discussing the major "Brazilian dilemmas," he suggests the "establishment of regional potentials...commensurate with the extent of the threats anticipated...especially in connection with the River Plate..." Therefore, in broaching "possible guidelines for Brazilian geopolitics," he advocates "firmly voicing the broad-based foundation of our continental program, by linking the northeast and south with the country's central nucleus and at the same time guaranteeing the inviolability of the vast unpopulated interior by effectively shutting off potential penetration routes."

This premise of a "shut-off" can be understood much more readily if we read the second part of "major Brazilian dilemmas," which states: "the incorporation of the peninsula in Brazil's west-central region,

while furnishing it with the resources that will enable it to perform its dual function as a solid platform for overflowing onto the Hilea or taking actions designed to counter the northward advance of a surreptitious and virulent Plate imperialism." The second function of Brazil's west-central region is especially significant for Argentina, because the aim is precisely to neutralize or hamper our influence in Bolivia, Paraguay and the center of Brazil itself. Enthused about the future "Brazilian empire" (which is what he calls it), General Couto e Silva would seem to want its southern borders protected by a sort of "Great Wall of China" until his country is sufficiently populated and developed to effectively defend itself from "surreptitious and virulent Plate imperialism."

Strangely enough, he forgets or pretends to forget the Argentine-Brazilian population ratios and the respective demographic growth rates: 27 million as compared to 115 million, and a doubling in 53 years here against a doubling in 25 years there. Moreover, he overlooks his country's true tradition, which is notoriously expansionary on the one hand, as can be seen with all the annexations and territorial gains that it has recorded at the expense of all its neighbors, and aimed at absorbing their economies, on the other, as it is trying to do now, without pretenses, in the Plate Basin.

He also says that "potential penetration routes (from the outside) must be effectively shut off without delay all along the border, from the edge of the Parana to the Amapa territory." Whether he is referring to the Parana River or the state of the same name, the principle advocated by the genial geopolitician leaves no room for doubt: Brazil must ward off any influence on it from the Plate region, in other words, from Argentina and its sprawling capital Buenos Aires.

Thus, the geographical pecularities of the Guayra (or the Guayra Canyon as Mario C. Fuschini Mejia, engineer, has so aptly described it) and the fluvial geographic accident extending from Sete Quedas to Corpus and including the Iguazu River from its waterfalls to the confluence, have been skillfully exploited by our neighbor, from whom "nothing separates us and to whom everything joins us," to erect a restraining wall against "Plate imperialism."

Now then, Itaipu and Corpus, which were built in an uncoordinated fashion and whose operations (which depend on their respective specifications) have not been optimized, are a most effective way to shut off the River Plate Basin. When built to operate at 105 meters above sea level, Corpus is not sufficiently profitable, nor does it give us real protection against potential changes to be introduced in the parameters of the river system that Argentina has agreed to. The only safeguard against potential emergencies or

deliberate maneuvers taken for any reason, real or apparent, would be a containing wall or dam at Corpus that would be high enough to handle the inevitable fluctuations that Itaipu's operations, concerning which Argentina has not demanded the indispensable guarantees, will cause.

These situations are a serious threat to smooth and continuous navigation. We must keep very much in mind that this encourages and fosters the consolidation of transverse communications routes (from east to west and vice-versa) that Brazil's transportation policy is aimed at, not only to draw Paraguayan production towards the Atlantic but also to attract Bolivia's output and the production of north and northeast Argentina there, independently of the Atlantic-Pacific, Santos-Arica railway link.

This same strategic approach explains Brazil's interest in building the Argentine-Brazilian dams on the Uruguay River: San Pedro between Monte Caseros and Paso de los Libres, Garruchos, a few kilometers north of Santo Tome (both above the province of Corrientes); and Roncador, upstream past Misiones. Although we would secure an appreciable source of hydroelectric energy, with the formation of their sizable backwaters these dams would facilitate the linkup of the Uruguay River with the Atlantic Ocean. By virtue of the San Pedro Dam and with the Ibicuy and Yacuy rivers connected at Santa Maria in Rio Grande do Sul, the central part of Argentina's Mesopotamia would become a hinterland or a tributary region of the Atlantic serving the ports of Rio Grande and Porto Alegre.

Argentina has not been able to take proper advantage of the potential construction of these dams (which Brazil needs so badly) to obtain a suitable Corpus project.

Geopolitically speaking, the Corpus-Itaipu Accord is remarkably unfavorable to our country and extraordinarily advantageous to Brazil. Thus, by signing it we have voluntarily helped to support our large neighbor's expansionist plans of absorption.

This conflict has its origin in Brazil's imperialist "manifest destiny" and in Argentina's vacillating and improvident foreign policy, which has resulted from the enormous detours in the course of its domestic politics, detours in the direction of paternalistic state intervention, with its authoritarian and secretative diplomacy, and the totalitarian socialization that has weakened the liberal essence of our judicial and institutional establishment. Despite the corrections that the current government is making, the situation could not have resulted in anything other than the aforementioned Corpus-Itaipu Accord, a vibrant expression of Brazil's firm and astute foreign policy and a sad defeat for Argentina's foreign policy, or rather the lack of a coherent and clear-cut foreign policy.

8743
CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL TO STUDY IGUAZU-MEIRA BRIDGE

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 26

[Text] Posadas (from our agency)--Misiones is hoping that Argentina and Brazil will decide to build a bridge between Puerto Iguazu and Meira.

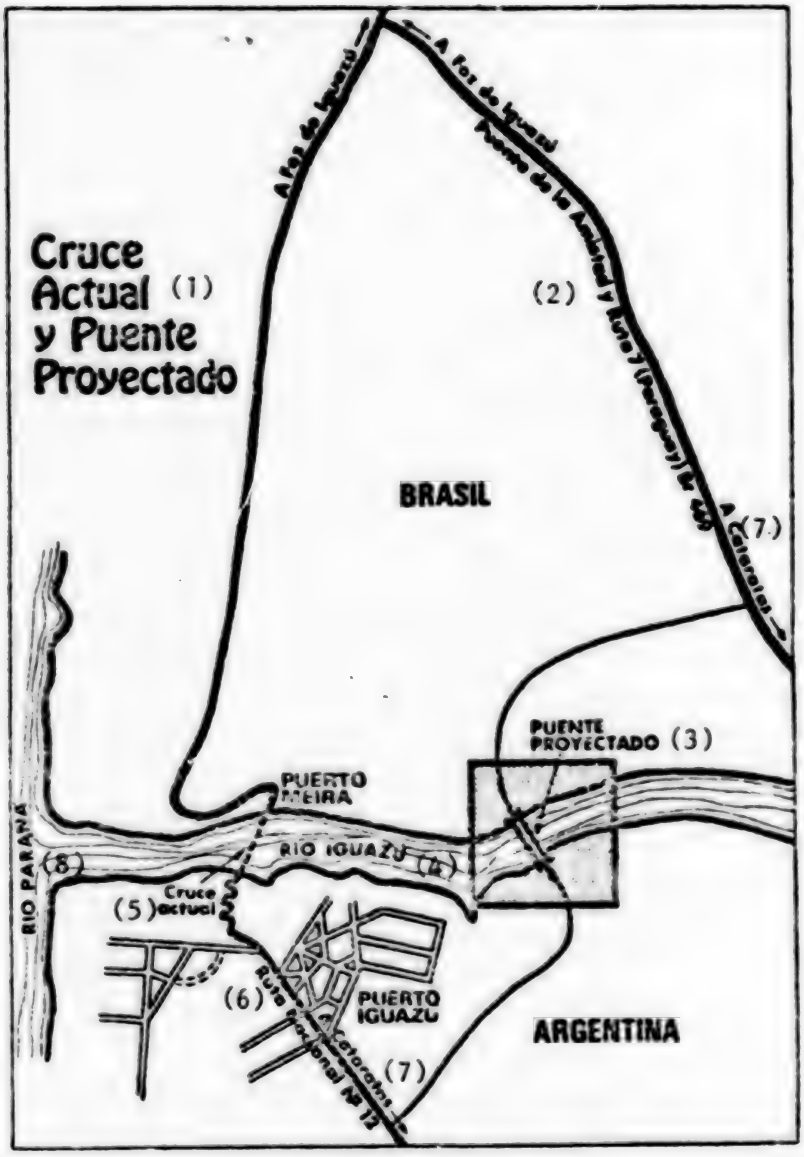
As part of the recent agreement on Corpus, Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Pastor again expressed the need for one, also acknowledging the appeals of the populations on the two banks. In 1972 a letter of intention to study the issue had been signed, and between then and 1976 INTAL [Institute for the Integration of Latin America], an arm of the Inter-American Development Bank, concluded a feasibility project on the bridge.

If the initiative is implemented, the road systems of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay will be linked via National Highway 12 and BR-469, with 469 and the Bridge of Friendship hooking up with Route 7 of the Paraguayan road system.

Its proposed location is some 3,000 meters from where the Iguazu River flows into the Parana. It would be of prestressed concrete and it would be 380 meters in total length, with a central span of 200 free meters, two adjacent spans of 80 meters each, an 8-meter wide roadway and 2-meter wide sidewalks.

The roadway would have two 7.3 meter lanes, each of which would be 4,150 meters long, excluding the length of the bridge.

An analysis of the current circulation of persons shows that foot traffic is transported on six launches, only two of which run simultaneously from 0800 to 0200 hours. Vehicle traffic is transported on two ferries that can carry eight light units or the equivalent number of heavy ones. We thus have an idea of the current limitations.



The map shows the location of the bridge between Puerto Iguazu and Puerto Meira.

Key:

1. Current crossing and projected bridge
2. Bridge of Friendship and Route 7 (Paraguay, BR-469
3. Projected bridge
4. Iguazu River
5. Current crossing
6. National Highway 12
7. To waterfalls
8. Parana River

Despite this, in 1978 1,43?,546 persons and more than 34,000 automotive vehicles crossed between Puerto Iguazu and Meira.

Foz de Iguazu in Brazil has grown at an extraordinary pace and will have an estimated population of 140,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 442 percent over the 19?4 figure. Puerto Iguazu in Argentina has 15,000 inhabitants and will grow to the extent that more public works and services are provided, as well as industrial projects, especially cellulose projects, which will be set up nearby.

The waterfalls are a prime tourist atraction for our country and for Brazil. Only San Salvador de Bahia has a greater influx of visitors.

If the bridge is built (a decision that is expected before March of next year), it will make possible a continuous flow of persons; 65 percent of the visitors to the Iguazu National Park are Argentines.

8743
CSO: 3010

ERRATUM: In JPRS 74843, 31 December 1979, No. 2090 of this series please change the headline to read " SELA, ECLA Leaders Analyze Region's Economic Issues;"also please change in para. 1 line 2, ECIA to read ECLA.

DEPUTY REPORTS ON PEASANT POLITICAL LEANINGS

PY041900 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The emergence, decline, and splintering of various political groups are common events in Bolivia which do not benefit the majority sectors of the nation, but which favor smaller groups alined to them. Another usual phenomenon observed in Boliva, since the implementation of the agrarian reform, is the splintering of the peasant class by various political parties which today broadens the gaps among the Bolivian peasants.

However, labor and political leaders have always regarded the splintering of the peasant class, which breaks down the unity of the Bolivian people, as the result of the political maturity achieved by the peasants. In fact, in the past few days, the national peasant leadership [comando nacional campesino] of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] has emerged on the national political scene fully autonomous from Siles' leadership and with certain leanings toward the dissident group led by Oscar Garcia, who was accused of taking active participation in the last 1 November coup.

The MNRI national peasant leadership is led by Deputy Angel Vera (Endara), who reports on the political splintering of the Bolivian peasant class: [begin Vera recording] The splintering of the peasant class is simply because the peasant is beginning to think and struggle for his own liberation. I am trying to form our own organizations with new political platform, with a new leftist political movement, of course.

[Question] Does that mean that at present the peasant has a leftist-leaning tendency?

[Answer] I think that is his tendency. Underdeveloped countries like Bolivia whose economy is based on agriculture should follow this tendency because it is the right path of struggle suitable for the peasant.

[Question] What kind of political leaders are accepted in rural areas?

[Answer] It seems to me that the traditional political leaders are in decadence. As long as I work in rural areas, new peasant political leaders could emerge who would struggle for their own liberation [end recording].

CSO: 5010

LABOR CENTRAL DEMANDS GENERAL ELECTIONS

PY081338 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has sent a letter to the president of the Chamber of Deputies asking that general elections be held in the country. The COB document is based on the decision and commitment of the leading labor organization of the country when it safeguarded the sovereignty of the congress during the 1 November military coup last year.

Permanent COB Secretary (Noel Vasquez) will now read the communique sent to Jose Zegarra, president of the Chamber of Deputies:

[Begin recording] The Nation COB Executive Committee addresses you and, through you, the honorable chamber to reconfirm the decision of the Bolivian workers and people to demand from the honorable national congress an immediate call for general elections of president, vice president, senators and deputies in fulfillment of the resolution proposed by the COB to the national congress when it returned its sovereignty and constitutional prerogatives after they were interrupted through the bloody antidemocratic coup on 1 November last years. [end recording]

The COB letter further says that if the Chamber of Deputies wishes to interpret the aspirations of the Bolivian people it will listen to the unanimous demand for general elections as a means of consolidating the democratization and constitutionalization process which has been won by the people with so much sacrifice.

[Begin Vasquez recording] A decision going against those aspirations will lead not only to popular repudiation but also to the mobilization of all workers, until they achieve the fulfillment of their resolutions.

We remain, etc. Signed for the Bolivian labor central by the comrades Juan Lechin Oquendo, Oscar Sanjines Rodriguez, Simon Reyes, (Nilo Soruco), (Armando Morales), Victor Lima, Jenaro Flores and others of the COB Executive Committee. [End recording]

This move may be really decisive in achieving the holding of general elections. The COB is now a powerful social force, and there is also the COB document in which powers and prerogatives were handed back to the legislative branch with the condition that it call general elections and suppress the bloody Natusch coup in order to find the constitutional solution which was the justification for the present provisional government.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

DENY VATICAN PROTECTION TO SHAH--Rio de Janeiro--The Brazilian episcopal conference has announced that Cardinal (Aloisio) Lorscheider has been sent on a special mission by Pope John Paul II to Nicaragua and El Salvador to handle internal church matters. The announcement thus denies reports received from Fortaleza, Ceara, according to which Lorscheider's mission was to invite the former shah of Iran to come under the Vatican's protection. Jose Dias, press adviser to the Brazilian bishop's conference, says the cardinal is a specialist in church problems in Latin America in general and Central America in particular. The fact that he was once president of the Latin American episcopal conference contributes to his qualifications. [Text] [PA041706 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA]

30-TON TANKS--Brazil for the first time will begin manufacturing 30-ton tanks equipped with computers to give them greater fire precision. The project belongs to the (Bernardini) enterprise in Sao Paulo, which now manufactures the first entirely Brazilian-made tank, the 20-ton (H-2). According to military sources, the new tank should be sold on a little-explored arms market where there is, however, a great demand. The most interested countries are the Arab, Latin American and Asian countries. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY]

PETROBRAS INVESTMENTS--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [Petrobras] will invest 59 million cruzeiros in exploration for and production of oil during 1980. This is 17 percent more than in 1979 and amounts to 64 percent of Petrobras' budget. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

1979 OIL PRODUCTION--It has been reported that Brazil's oil production, including natural gas, amounted to 62,443,995 barrels in 1979, an average of 171,079 barrels per day. This is a 3 percent increase over last year's production. [Brazilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 3 Jan 80 PY]

$2.4 BILLION FOR ALCOHOL--According to Secretary General of the Ministry of Industries and Commerce Marcos Jose Marques, the government has created the fund for energy mobilization [Fundo de Mobilizacao Energetica] with $2.4 billion in order to guarantee the development of the national alcohol program until 1985. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jan 80 p 1 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT FOR 1979--Ernane Galveas, president of the Brazilian Central Bank, reported that Brazil's foreign debt for 1979 amounted to nearly $50 billion. He also said that the country's net debt is less than $40 billion, because foreign exchange reserves stand above $10 billion. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jan 80 p 1 PY]

NOVEMBER TRADE DEFICIT--According to information disclosed by the foreign trade department of the Bank of Brazil the trade deficit in November reached $420 million, thus pushing the overall trade deficit for 1979 to $2.4 billion. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

NEWSPAPER CLOSES--Porto Alegre, Brazil, 2 Jan (AFP)--DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, one of the most important newspapers in Porto Alegre, closed due to economic problems on 31 December 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 2 Jan 80 PY]

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Brasilia--Chidli Klibi, secretary of the Arab League, will come to Brazil in March as part of Brazil's campaign to improve relations with all Arab countries. This information was disclosed yesterday by Adnan Baghdady, the Arab League representative in Brazil. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Dec 79 p 2 PY]

U.S., USSR PARLIAMENTARIANS EXPECTED--Brasilia--A delegation of USSR parliamentarians will visit Brazil next March in response to an invitation issued by the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. At the same time a delegation of U.S. Congressmen is expected in Brazil at the beginning of the congressional year. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Dec 79 p 2 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED--Paulo Frassinetti Pinto has been appointed as the new Brazilian ambassador to Haiti, which conveyed its agreement yesterday. At the same time Celso Diniz, ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has been appointed concurrent ambassador to Oman and Quatar. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Jan 80 p 2 PY]

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--The Central Bank has reported that Chilean exports in 1979 increased by 57.3 percent in comparison to those of 1978. Between January and November of 1979 Chilean exports totaled $3.444 billion, while those of the same period during the previous year totaled $2.189 billion. Copper sales for 1979 totaled $1.656 billion, an increase of $578 million over those of 1978. Of course this was not due to an increase in the quantity sold but because copper had a better price on the international market. In 1973, 82 percent of Chilean exports derived from copper sales, but in 1979 copper sales accounted for only 48.1 percent of Chilean exports. This is because Chile is now selling other products such as molybdenum, which in 1979 totaled $185.6 million, and cellulose, which totaled $170 million. Nontraditional exports, moreover, increased by 53 percent. Lumber exports, for instance, totaled $147 million. Chilean imports, on the other hand, totaled $3.763 billion, 38.9 percent more than those of 1978. [Santiago Chile Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY]

AGREEMENTS WITH URUGUAY--Gustavo Alvarez Aguila, Chilean ambassador to Uruguay, has reported that Chile and Uruguay signed an agreement on social security and another concerning the control of sanitary conditions. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2334 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

MILITARY RECRUITING DIRECTOR--Gen Hector Rene Orozco Sepulveda will become director of the armed forces mobilization and recruiting office. He replaces Gen Rafael Ortiz, who has been appointed director of the army's operations directorate. General Orozco will continue to serve as commander of military industries and engineering. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

NAVY OFFICIAL ASSUMES DUTIES--Vice Adm Raul Lopez Silva has assumed the command of the first navy zone, headquartered in Valparaiso. He replaces Vice Adm Arturo Troncoso Daroch, who retired. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0326 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY]

NEW PRESIDENTIAL AIDE--Capt Jorge Aracibia Reyes today assumed his duties as the president's naval aide. He replaces Capt Carlos Pinto Cacaeres, who have been appointed to the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington, D. C. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0239 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY]

DECEMBER, ANNUAL INFLATION RATES--Sergio Chaparro, director of the National Statistics Institute, has reported that the consumer price index rose by 2.2 percent in December 1979 and that the cumulative inflation rate for the whole of 1979 amounted to 38.9 percent. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY]

NAVAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES--Vice Adm Ronald McIntyre Mendoza today assumed his duties as commander of the national fleet. He replaces Vice Adm Raul Lopez Silva. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0338 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY] Adm Jose Toribio Merino, Chilean navy commander and member of the government junta, will start his vacation on Monday. Vice Adm Raul Lopez Silva will be acting navy commander while Admiral Merino is on leave. Admiral Lopez Silva this week assumed his duties as commander of the first navy zone and as military intendant of the fifth region. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY]

CSO: 3010

STATE OF SIEGE EASED, OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 1-A, 5-A

[Article by Carlos Murcia]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will take advantage of the special audiovisual program inaugurating color TV in Colombia tonight to announce the impending gradual phase-out of the state of siege.

In a new and determined defense of the constitutional reforms that have just been approved and that will be enacted on Tuesday in Narino Palace, the chief of state repeated his promise to lift as soon as possible the emergency measures issued pursuant to the powers granted under Article 121 of the constitution, including the controversial Security Statute.

Dr Turbay Ayala will indicate that this is possible owing to the reforms of the administration of justice and the issuance of the new criminal and criminal procedure codes on 5 December.

EL ESPECTADOR obtained an advance copy of the 9-minute announcement that President Turbay will make on the program "Aqui Colombia," which is hosted by Marcos Jara, the head of audiovisuals, and which will mark the official start of color TV at 1900 hours.

Electoral Guarantees

In his statements the president of the republic will refer to the 1980 elections and will pledge absolute guarantees for political groups in their vote-getting efforts, as well as the Executive Branch's total neutrality towards the candidates for the various bodies.

In addition, he will touch on the issue of the national disasters caused by the harsh winter and the earthquake in various regions of the country and will explain some of the measures that the government has taken to handle the emergency.

As was announced, President Turbay and the government minister will today inaugurate color TV with short speeches, after which several films will be shown on the folklore of the eastern plains, northern Santander, Caldas and other regions of Colombia. Turbay will speak for some 9 minutes, and Minister Arias Carrizosa some 6 minutes, and the program will last about an hour.

At 2300 hours a 2-hour feature suspense film will be televised.

Crisis Nears

Preparations for the ministerial and governors' crisis that has been rumored in political circles seem to have been intensifying in recent hours.

The resignations of Meta Governor hernando Ruiz Castro, Quindio Governor Mario Gomez Ramirez and many legislators who were appointed to intermediate-level administration positions, and the reshuffling of the Bogota, Cundinamarca and Tolima sectional cabinets provided additional fuel for speculation.

A liberal leader asserted that there would be at least six ministerial changes within the next 15 days, indicating that they would include: Government Ministry, Augusto Espinosa Valderrama or Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa; Health Ministry, Fernando Serpa Florez; Finance ministry, Eduardo Wiesner, replacing Jaime Garcia Parra (who will reportedly resign on 10 December); Justice Ministry, Gabriel Melo Guevara, replacing Hugo Escobar Sierra; Agriculture Ministry, Miguel Santamaria Davila, succeeding German Bula Hoyos; Communications Ministry, Guillermo Plazas, replacing Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa. Other reports indicate, however, that Health Minister Alfonso Jaramillo Salazar's departure is unlikely before May 1981. President Turbay has praised Minister Jaramillo Salazar's dynamic performance on several occasions.

Summit Meeting at the Palace

On Tuesday at 1700 hours in Narino Palace President Julio Cesar Turbay will hold a veritable political and governmental summit meeting to enact the reforms of the justice system and Congress. He will be meeting with congressional dignitaries, members of the first Senate and House committees, chairmen Augusto Espinosa Valderrama and Zamir Silva, the president of liberal and conservative Boards of Directors, the 13 cabinet ministers, the 22 governors, the mayor of Bogota and other ranking officials.

As the president promised the legislative leaderships last Thursday, the legislative act will not be published in the Official Gazette

before 16 December, even though the promulgation will take place on Tuesday. In this way the new regulations on congressional activities will be in effect only for the forthcoming additional sessions in March, not for what remains of the current regular session.

It will also prevent a number of difficulties from arising in the distribution of regional aid.

President Turbay traveled to Cali and Cartagena yesterday but will return to the nation's capital shortly.

Belisario Betancur Back

Former conservative candidate Belisario Betancur returned to Bogota from Europe yesterday morning.

He spent almost 2 months outside the country on invitations from various governments and plans to leave for the United States in the next few weeks.

Belisario Betancur's unanticipated return prompted some degree of expectation in conservative politics. Betancur declined to make any statements to the newsmen who questioned him at Eldorado Airport.

Meanwhile, conservative groups continue their in-fighting and vote-getting efforts.

The magazine GUION, which is run by former President Misael Pastrana, said this week that despite his repeated announcements that he is neither a candidate nor seeking to run, Dr Alvaro Gomez Hurtado has been consulting advertising experts to program his political campaign. It adds that the former director of EL SIGLO, Hugo Villegas Gomez, has been in charge of these efforts.

Senator Alvaro Gomez traveled to Antioquia again yesterday, while former President Pastrana went to Cali to receive a decoration from Mayor Rodrigo Escobar Navia. A similar medal was also given to former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo.

Lleras Camargo and Agudelo

Former President Alberto Lleras Camargo has accepted an invitation to attend the 24 January political banquet organized by the Pro-Medellin Movement, which is headed by former Minister Hernando Agudelo Villa.

Antioquia liberal circles said that the statesman's attendance was certain , which will give a further push to the party's election campaign in that city.

Former President Lleras Camargo recently gave public backing to Dr Agudelo's suggestion concerning the rules of the game for presidential candidates and has now decided to attend the homage to Agudelo on 24 January, a development to which much political significance is attached.

In a related development, the liberal leadership and the Central Political Committee met yesterday in Medellin to hammer out the draft regulations that will be submitted to the legislators' board for its consideration on 12 December and that consist basically of a referendum combined with a convention.

Change in the District

Next Monday, the District Liberal Board will have a new president. Luis Raul Rodriguez will be replacing Santiago Munoz Piedrahita, a change made in accordance with alphabetical order.

Munoz Piedrahita will direct the internal elections to be held tomorrow to choose the members of the liberal neighborhood committees. Three-hundred and fifty slates of candidates have been registered for the liberal election.

New Agudelo Proposal

As this paper had announced, former Minister Hernando Agudelo Villa sent a letter yesterday to the National Liberal Directorate and the Central Political Committee asking them to submit a bill during the extra March sessions authorizing the Registration Office and the election boards to canvass the ballots for presidential hopefuls in the case of parties wishing to go by this system. He also voiced his view on the proposal by senators from the coast, which was backed by the National Liberal Directorate and the Political Committee; the proposal is to boost the minimum number of votes that hopefuls must secure to run in the final voting. Agudelo repeated his misgivings regarding the proposal and noted that there is a risk of triggering skepticism and mistrust in connection with the vote if the procedural mechanisms are not made sufficiently clear.

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CSO: 3010

TIGHTER MONETARY CONTROLS IMPOSED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Dec 79 p 1-A, 6-C

[Article by Jaime Horta Diaz]

[Text] The government yesterday heightened penalties for banks that do not maintain required cash reserves in a move aimed at tightening monetary controls at a time when the money supply traditionally "skyrockets."

Thus, the possibility was practically ruled out that regular bank credit will be reopened for the remainder of the year through a loosening of the current drastic restrictions.

Resolution 65 of the Monetary Board consolidated fines for banks, financial institutions and savings and housing institutions, which henceforth will be 2.5 percent of the shortfall in required cash reserves.

At present, banks are subject to a regular cash reserves position of 45 percent and marginal cash reserves position of 100 percent. This means that the Bank of the Republic must freeze certain percentages of customer deposits, against which loans cannot be granted.

Nevertheless, the latest financial report of the Banking Board indicated that as of 16 November the banking system showed a shortfall of 862 million (pesos) in its cash reserves position, which in any case was a 462 million improvement over the previous week, when the shortfall amounted to 1.324 billion.

The change introduced under Resolution 65 of the Monetary Board means that the fine for cash reserves shortfalls will be computed on the basis of working days, in contrast to the previous system, which did not count legal holidays.

This is an attempt to prevent banks from adjusting their accounts, as happened last June when the money supply rose by almost four

percent in just 1 week, jeopardizing the stabilization program that the government had intended to carry out.

The money supply totaled 156.386 billion as of 16 November, an increase of 15.9 percent up to that point; this is just 1.2 percent less than in the same period in 1978.

Economic authorities carefully monitor money supply developments, because increases have almost always been the prelude to higher inflation rates in view of the greater purchasing power that people have.

In commenting on the new Monetary Board order, a ranking official on the economic team said that from now on "it will be more expensive to violate banking laws."

Credit

Moreover, the same spokesman said that in spite of the complaints by the private sector and the financial system itself, bank credit has increased significantly this year.

He pointed out in this regard that November 1977 loans, excluding portfolio sales, amounted to 1.548 billion, whereas during the first 3 weeks of November 1979 they totaled 3.542 billion.

A breakdown of the loans for last November gives an average of more than 1 billion a week, which does not square with the criticism relating to a credit shortage.

The same official spokesman gave assurances that during the remainder of the year no monetary measures would be taken, with the exception of the farm credit program for the first half of 1980.

Communique

The Monetary Board resolution consolidating the penalties for financial institutions was officially explained in a three-paragraph communique, which reads as follows:

The Monetary Board yesterday issued Resolution No 65, coordinating the system for calculating the penalties on cash reserves shortages for commercial banks, financial institutions and savings and housing institutions.

Under the new regulation, the penalty for cash reserves shortages is 2.5 percent a month, which will continue to accrue during the number of business days in the respective month.

The measure, as has been said, is designed to coordinate the mechanism for the various financial institutions and to facilitate monetary controls, especially during the last few weeks of the year.

Resolution

The following is the text of Resolution 65, whereby "measures are issued regarding the liquidation of cash reserves and the application of penalties for reserves shortfalls":

Pursuant to the exercise of its legal functions, especially those conferred on it under Decree-Law 2206 of 1963 and Law 7a of 1973, the Monetary Board of the Republic of Colombia resolves:

Article 1. Without disregard of the provisions of Article 32 of Law 45 of 1923 and Article 3 of Law 17 of 1925, the Banking Board will apply, for the daily insufficiencies in the legally required cash reserves incurred by a banking establishment, a monetary penalty, to be paid to the National Treasury, of 2.5 percent for the number of working days in the respective month.

Article 2. For the daily insufficiencies in legally required cash reserves incurred by a financial institution, the Banking Board will apply a monetary penalty, to be paid to the National Treasury, of 2.5 percent for the number of working days in the respective month.

Article 3. The cash reserve position of savings and housing institutions for time deposits, constant value savings accounts and regular deposits will be determined for each day in the following manner: the required cash reserves will be calculated on the basis of the daily demand deposits subject to cash reserves that the institution in question records during the working days of each calendar month. The figure thus calculated will be compared with the daily figures for admitted cash assets that the institution registers for the same monthly period.

Article 4. For the daily insufficiencies in legally required cash reserves incurred by a savings and housing institution, the Banking Board will apply a monetary penalty, to be paid to the National Treasury, of 2.5 percent for the number of working days in the respective month.

Article 5. This resolution is in effect from 3 December 1979, amends Article 8 of No 50 of 1974, Article 6 of No 39 of 1978 and Article 14 of No 30 of 1979, and repeals Article 2 of No 53 of 1979.

Issued in Bogota, 3 December 1979
Jaime Garcia Parra, president; Pedro Pablo Mayor N., secretary

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FLOODS WREAK HAVOC ON ROADS SYSTEM

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 28 Nov 79 p 8-A

[Text] The 450 winter-caued landslides in recent months have cost the country 500 million pesos just in clearing and repair work.

Three-hundred of the slides occurred in the last 30 days during the harshest winter season in 37 years.

Aside from landslides, national roads were hit by shoulder collapses, flooding, bridge damage and erosion.

At the moment, three main highways have been cut off by dozens of landslides. The Ministry of Public Works is taking appropriate action and hopes to have them opened up provisionally within 3 days, as long as there are no unexpected developments.

According to the ministry's report, the following is the status of the highways in question:

Buga-Buenaventura Road

Friday's tremor blocked off the entrances to the tunnels on the highway from Buga to the ocean, as large mounds of earth fell in front of them. They were removed on Friday night, but a new slide again interrupted traffic early Saturday morning. The road was opened provisionally early Monday morning. The flow of traffic is intermittent, and the road is in constant danger of being cut off again.

Honda-Manizales Road

There were 60 landslides yesterday on the road from Honda to Manizales, 40 of them between kilometers 230 and 247, west of Fresno. Intensive work is going on at these sites. Earth removal efforts are being undertaken along two fronts, and the public works districts of Caldas and Tolima are operating at the two ends.

Bucaramanga-Santa Marta Road

The road from Bucaramanga to Santa Marta has been hard hit by the flooding of the El Playon River in the El Playon zone near the Portachuelo area. Although the road has been entrusted to a contractor, the ministry source said, the government has mobilized the personnel and equipment necessary to reopen the route. This road linking the coast with the interior is one of the most important in the country.

It has been damaged by successive landslides from kilometer 16 to 20, by overflowings of streams and piping and by 70-meter long shoulder collapses at kilometers 9, 27 and 86.

Alternate routes have been developed while the costly repairs are being done.

There are also landslides along the road from kilometer 30 to 44; it has been undermined by the El Playon River.

Approximately 50 million pesos have been invested to rebuild it.

Bucaramanga-Barrancabermeja Road

The highway running from the capital of Santander to Barrancabermeja has been cut by damages and cave-ins and by successive landslides at kilometer 59.

A 30-meter bridge costing an estimated 30 million pesos will have to be built over the Lizcaura River along the Bucaramanga-Malaga Road.

At the outset of the winter the Public Works Ministry ordered a special road maintenance program to prevent more roads from being cut off. Thanks to this program, the ministry press office said, it has been able to take care of each affected route almost immediately and prevented a more severe disaster.

The following is some of the work that the ministry has done:

Bogota-Villavicencio Highway, El Mirador, repair work costing 30 million pesos.

Pasto-Mocoa-Puerto Asis Highway, work valued at the same amount all along the route.

El Secreto bridges over the Upia River (repairs) and projects on the Guateque-Chivor-Barranca de Upia Highway, 10 million pesos.

Enrique Vargas Ramirez, the public works minister, feels that major efforts have been made to keep our thoroughfares transitable.

Other Damage

Separate government sources later added a list of other routes affected by winter weather; they are:

--Fusagasuga-Malgar: transit cut by rock slides.
--Pacho-La Palma: cut
--Cartago-Novita: cut
--Jamaica-El Cairo: cut

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CSO: 3010

TEXT OF JUDICIAL, LEGISLATIVE REFORMS GIVEN

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Nov 79 p 7-F, 8-F

[Text] Because it regards them as of interest, EL TIEMPO is herewith publishing the complete text of the reforms submitted to Congress and the Judiciary and which will be enacted in the next few days.

Legislative Bill No 1 of 1978, Amending the National Constitution

The Congress of Colombia decrees:

Article 1. Paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The divisions involving fiscal affairs, military affairs, public proceedings, the administration of justice and economic and social planning and development will not necessarily coincide with the general division.

Article 2. Article 47 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Permanent people's political boards are prohibited.

Pursuant to legislation passed by a two-thirds vote of those present, the operations of political parties can be regulated and the state ordered to assume all or part of their electoral expenses. The law can also encourage the exercise of suffrage and even make voting obligatory.

Article 3. Article 58 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The Supreme Court, the Council of State, District Superior Courts and the tribunals and courts determined by the law will administer justice.

The Senate performs certain judicial functions.

The administration of justice is a public service for which the nation is responsible.

Article 4. Paragraph 3 of Article 59 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The general comptroller of the republic will be elected by the House of Representatives for a term of 4 years, and he can in no case be reelected for the immediately following term nor continue to hold the post after the expiration of his mandate.

Article 5. The following additions are hereby made to Article 60 of the National Constitution:

6. To exercise full control over the entire process of enforcing the laws referred to in Clause 20 of Article 76 and of investing the resources that are allocated, pursuant to it and Article 207, to the promotion or support of useful or beneficial enterprises.

7. Any others mentioned in the law.

Article 6. The final paragraph of Article 68 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The Congress will also meet in special session at the behest of the government and for the duration that it determines. In such cases it can take up only the matters that the government submits for its consideration, although it can still exercise its inherent function of political control during any sort of session.

The two houses can by mutual agreement move elsewhere and in the event of a breach of the peace can meet at the site designated by the president of the Senate.

Article 7. Article 69 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The houses will open and close publicly and simultaneously. Nevertheless, when Congress is not in session, the government can convene only one of the houses for the necessary time period for the sole purpose of having it exercise any of the special powers dealt with in Articles 96, 98 and 102.

Article 8. Paragraph 1 of Article 70 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The houses and standing committees can begin their sessions and deliberate whenever a quorum of their members is present, during the days and hours when they must meet. They will determine the number of standing committees and others in connection with which the leadership boards have convened them during the session and with at least 5 days advance notice.

Article 9. Article 72 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Each house will elect for 4-year terms standing committees that will engage in initial debate on proposed legislative acts or bills. The committee officers will be elected each year, and none can be reelected for the immediately following term.

Except for the special stipulation in Article 80, the law will determine the number of standing committees and their members, as well as the issues that each must take up.

Standing constitutional committees can undertake studies and hearings on national problems and as a result of them draw up proposed legislative acts or bills or make recommendations to the government on issues for which the latter has the power to initiate legislation.

Article 10. Article 73 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The government, the Senate and the House can order any standing committee to meet during the period of legislative recess and perform the constitutional or legal functions that are proper to it. During such sessions proposed legislative acts or bills can be introduced pursuant to standard procedure so that the committees can begin initial debate on them.

Article 11. Each committee can call before it natural persons or juridical persons, through their legal representatives, to give written or verbal reports at special hearings on matters that they are presumed to be familiar with, when such matters are directly related to bills submitted for its consideration, to investigations or studies that it has decided to undertake or to the activities of nationals or aliens that affect the public good and do not involve the private lives of individuals or give rise to unjustified damages or facilitate individual gain without just cause.

In the latter cases, if the committee should insist that those who have been summoned appear, despite attempts to excuse themselves, the Council of State will render a decision on the matter, which will have priority over any other issue, within 10 days and in the

strictest confidentiality, after hearing from the interested parties. When the committee deems it pertinent, it can require that oral or written testimony be given under oath.

Failure to comply with a subpoena or unwillingness to provide the information requested will be sanctioned by the respective committee with the fine or detention stipulated in existing laws for cases of contempt of judicial authorities.

Article 12. Article 74 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Congress will meet as a single body for its inauguration when the president of the republic or his ministers are in attendance to open its regular or special sessions; in augurating the president of the republic or his permanent or temporary replacement, or to hear him when he so requests; in electing a designate and in receiving the chiefs of state or government of other nations when they come to Colombia on government invitation. The president of the Senate and the House will be, respectively, the president and the vice president of the Congress.

Article 13. The following are grounds for forfeiture of a seat in Congress:

1. Infractions of the code of incompatibilities and conflicts of interest provided for in the constitution;

2. Failure to attend, without just cause, eight of the plenary meetings of an annual legislative session at which bills or proposed legislative acts are voted on;

It is the duty of the Council of State to declare the forfeiture of a congressional seat.

Article 14. Paragraph 1 and Clauses 4, 6, 11, 12 and 22 of Article 76 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Paragraph 1 will read as follows:

It is the function of Congress to amend the constitution through legislative acts, make laws and exercise political control over government and administration acts pursuant to Clauses 3 and 4 of Article 103.

It exercises the following powers under the law:

Clause 4 will read as follows:

To establish the economic and social development plan called for in Article 80 and the programs for public works that are to be undertaken or continued, with the resources and investments authorized for their implementation and the adoption of the measures needed to promote their execution.

Clause 6 will read as follows:

To issue the regulations for the Congress and a common one for the houses; the regulations must specifically stipulate what constitutes misconduct on the part of their members and the respective sanctions.

Clause 11 will read as follows:

To empower the government to make contracts, negotiate loans and dispose of national goods.

Clause 12 will read as follows:

At the request of the government, temporarily grant the president of the republic specific special powers when needs so dictate or when advisable for the public welfare.

Congress can, at any time and on its own initiative, revoke, amend or add to, without restrictions as to subject matter, the decrees so issued.

Clause 22 will read as follows:

To issue the general regulations that the government must observe for the following purposes: organizing public credit; honoring the national debt and arranging for its servicing; regulating international exchange and foreign trade; modifying duties, tariffs and other provisions relating to tariff policy; intervening in the Central Bank and in the activities of natural or juridical persons who manage or utilize private savings.

Article 15. Clause 3 of Article 78 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

3. To cast votes of approval or censure with regard to official acts, without jeopardizing the motion of observations referred to in Clause 4 of Article 103.

Article 16. The final paragraph of Article 79 of the National Constitution, which reads as follows, is hereby annulled.

The laws referred to in Clauses 2 and 3 of Article 182 will be processed in accordance with the regulations of Article 80.

Article 17. Article 80 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

A national social and economic development plan will be presented by the government and approved by Congress. It will contain a general section noting national goals and the objectives and priorities of state activities, pursuant to Article 32, the investments to spur regional development and the role that will be given to the various sectors of the society and the economy, and a programming section that will establish the resources, means and systems for their implementation.

The law relating to the plan will take precedence over those issued to insure its execution. Any modification entailing an economic burden on the state or altering the inventory of its resources will require the prior approval of planning agencies.

During the first 100 days of its term, the government will submit to Congress a bill with the changes that the general section of the plan requires in its opinion. In accordance with such changes, it can at any time propose to Congress whatever modifications are essential in the programming section.

Paragraph 1. A normative law will define how economic and social forces will coordinate in planning bodies and the procedures for drafting the plan.

Paragraph 2. The execution of the plan and developments in and the results of public expenditures will be monitored by a standing committee composed of 27 members representing the departments, the special district of Bogota and the national territories, 13 of whom will be elected by the Senate, one of them representing Bogota, and 14 by the House, 4 of them from the national territories, at a ratio of 1 from each electoral district for the House, and bearing in mind the proportional representation of the political parties. It will also undertake initial debate on the bills referred to in this article and function during the congressional recess with its full powers and the powers set forth in the constitution for other standing committees. If the plan is not approved by Congress within 100 days of regular or special sessions after its presentation, the government can implement the bills by virtue of decrees with the force of law.

In the event that new departments or new electoral districts for the House are created, each one will be represented on the plan committee, with the House of Representatives in charge of the

The plan-related laws must be processed and decided on by the houses with priority over any other matter, without disregard of the provisions of Article 91.

Paragraph 3. If the plan committee is not chosen at the end of 30 days of the legislative term in which it is supposed to be, the leadership boards of the houses will form it, bearing in mind the provisions of the preceding paragraph, so that it can perform its functions with the members so designated until the houses or one of them replaces them by election. If one house, but not the other, makes the choices, the leadership board of the latter will be entitled to name the pertinent members, who will act as such until they are replaced by the persons elected by the larger body.

Article 18. Paragraph 1, Clauses 2 and 3, and the penultimate and last paragraphs of Article 81 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Paragraph 1 will read as follows:

No bill can be a legislative act or law without meeting the following requirements:

Clause 2 will read as follows:

2. Having been approved during initial debate in the appropriate standing committee of each chamber, except as provided for in Articles 80, 91 (final paragraph) and 208.

Clause 3 will read as follows:

3. Having been approved during the second round of debate in each chamber. During this round bills are subject to amendments, substitutions or strike-outs that do not alter their essence. The president of the chamber in question will reject the initiatives that are not in keeping with this principle, but his decisions can be appealed to the chamber itself.

The penultimate paragraph is hereby stricken, it reads:

Bills that have not been drafted in accordance with regulations cannot be discussed or voted on either jointly or simultaneously.

The final paragraph will read as follows:

A bill or proposed legislative act that has been rejected in initial debate can be taken up by the appropriate chamber at the request of its author or a member of the committee or the government. If the committee's decision should be rejected by the

same majority of votes needed for passage of the bill, it will move on to another standing committee, which will render a decision on it during initial debate.

Article 19. Article 82 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The houses and their standing committees can make decisions when one-third of their members are in attendance, except when the constitution stipulates a different quorum.

The leadership board of the corresponding chamber must indicate at least 3 days in advance the date and the hour when the vote is to be taken on bills or proposed legislative acts. Votes taken on days and at hours not indicated in advance will be invalid.

Article 20. Article 94 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

In order to be elected senator, a person must be a Colombian by birth, a practicing citizen, more than 35 years of age by the date of the election and, in addition, have held one of the following posts: president of the republic, designate, cabinet minister, head of an administrative department, member of Congress, titular head or head of a diplomatic mission, magistrate on the Superior Council of the Judicature, the Supreme Court, the Council of State or a superior court oradministrative law court, attorney general of the nation, comptroller general of the republic, prosecutor general of the nation, university professor for 10 years, or have practiced for no fewer than 10 years a profession requiring a university degree. No citizen who has been sentenced to a prison term can be a senator. Persons found guilty of political crimes are excepted from this ban.

Article 21. Clause 3 of Article 98 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

To grant the president a temporary leave of absence, other than in the event of illness, and to accept the designate's self-disqualification to hold the presidency of the republic, in which case the provisions of Article 125 will be enforced.

Article 22. Subparagraph 4 of Article 102 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

To impeach in the Senate, if constitutional or legal grounds should exist, the president of the republic or his substitute, cabinet ministers, magistrates on the Supreme Court, the Superior Council

of the Judicature and the Council of State, the attorney general and prosecutor general of the nation, even when they have ceased to exercise their functions, in the latter case for acts or omissions in the performance of such functions.

Article 23. Article 103 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Each chamber has the power to:

1. Elect the president and the vice presidents for a term of 1 year beginning on 20 July. Neither the president nor the vice presidents can be reelected under any circumstances to any position on the leadership board during the next term.

2. Elect its secretary general for a term of 2 years beginning on 20 July, who must fulfill the same requirements indicated for election as a senator or representative, as the case may be, or have held the same post in fee.

3. Pursuant to the political control referred to in Article 56, request from the government the written or verbal reports that it needs to best perform its work or to gain information on the actions of the administration, except as provided for in Article 78, Subparagraph 4.

4. Summon cabinet ministers, pursuant to the foregoing authority. In exercising its political control it can formulate pertinent observations in a proposal approved by a two-thirds vote of those in attendance. Summonses to ministers must be issued at least 48 hours in advance and formulated in a written questionnaire. The ministers must appear and be heard at the session to which they were summoned, although debate can continue in subsequent sessions pursuant to a decision by the chamber in question. Such debate cannot extend to matters not covered in the questionnaire.

5. Request from the government the cooperation of the public administration so that it can best exercise its functions.

6. Provide the jobs that the law has specifically created for the performance of its tasks.

7. Organize its internal police.

Article 24. The following paragraph is hereby added to Article 104 of the National Constitution:

The law can determine the space that the official mass media must allocate for publicizing the sessions of the legislative chambers.

Pursuant to a decision by the chambers, their leadership boards can contract for additional publicity to inform the public about the activities of Congress.

Article 25. The following paragraph is hereby added to Article 105 of the National Consituttion:

Members of Congress who within a period of 2 years immediately prior to their election provided paid services to private law labor unions or persons whose interests or affairs are directly affected by acts that Congress is considering, must so communicate in writing to the leadership board of the corresponding house so that, after notice appears in the annals, it can decide whether the legislators in question ought to refrain from participating in the processing of and voting on such acts.

Any member of the corresponding chamber can report the conflict of interest in the event that it is not communicated in due time.

Article 26. Article 107 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Members of Congress will enjoy immunity during a congressional session and 30 days prior to and 20 days after one. During this period they cannot be detained or deprived of their freedom for any reason whatsoever, unless a first degree verdict of guilty is handed down against them.

In the event of flagrante delicto, they can be apprehended and placed in the custody of the leadership board of the corresponding chamber, to be turned over to the custody of police authorities.

Article 27. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 108 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The president of the republic, cabinet ministers and assistant ministers, magistrates on the Superior Council of the Judicature, the Supreme Court, the Council of State and the Electoral Court, the general comptroller of the republic, the at orney general of the nation, the prosecutor general of the nation, the heads of administrative departments, the legal representatives of decentralized agencies, and the registrar of civil status and his deputies cannot be elected to Congress until 1 year has passed since they ceased to exercise their functions.

Nor can governors, interior secretaries, mayors, secretaries of mayoral offices in department capitals or cities with more than 300,000 inhabitants, departmental or municipal comptrollers and

administrative city officials be elected legislators or deputies until 1 year has passed since they ceased to exercise their functions. In addition, no other official or civil servant holding a post 6 months prior to the voting can be elected.

Article 28. Article 109 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The acceptance of any public post by senators and representatives or by their replacements when they have taken over the post, is an absolute violation, except in the cases of ministers, governors, diplomatic agents and mayors of the special district or a departmental capital.

Article 29. Article 113 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Members of Congress will be paid an annual salary plus representation expenses.

When the comptroller general of the republic presents his annual accounting statement on the Finance Ministry and the Treasury, he will report in detail on the average weighted percentage of all changes during the previous year in the pay of civil servants. The salaries and representation expenses of the legislators will be modified likewise and by the same percentage from the time that the comptroller's report is received.

Article 30. Clause 3 of Article 118 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Submit to Congress the draft national plan for economic and social development and proposed modifications, as provided for in Article 80, whose objectives should include the coordinated development of the various regions of the country, as well as the public works projects called for in Subparagraph 4 of Article 76.

The reference in Clause 8 of the same article to Clause 11 of Article 76 is hereby stricken.

Article 31. Article 119 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

With regard to the administration of justice, it is the duty of the president of the republic:

1. To bring the appropriate charges, through the appropriate authority, against any public employee for violations of the constitution or other laws or for crimes committed in the exercise of their functions.

2. To grant pardons for political crimes in accordance with the law governing the exercise of these powers. In no case can pardons cover the responsibility that favored parties have towards private individuals under the law.

3. In accordance with the norms and requirements stipulated by the law and with the prior approval of the Superior Council of the Judicature, to create, eliminate and consolidate subordinate courts and jobs in judicial offices; to determine the territorial area of districts and circuits and to establish, by virtue of their importance, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Council of State, tribunals and courts.

4. To provide judicial officials, in accordance with the law, the services and assistance needed to fully perform their functions and to implement their rulings.

Article 32. Clause 14 of Article 120 of the National Constitution, which reads as follows, is hereby annulled:

To exercise as one of its own constitutional powers, necessary intervention in the Central Bank and in the activities of natural or juridical persons who manage, utilize or invest funds from private savings.

The word "other" is hereby stricken from Clause 15 of the same article.

Article 33. Clause 22 of Article 120 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

To organize public credit, honor the national debt and arrange for its servicing, regulate international exchange and foreign trade, modify duties, tariffs and other provisions relating to tariff policy, intervene in the Central Bank and in the activities of natural or juridical persons who manage or utilize private savings, subject to the provisions of the laws referred to in Clause 22 of Article 76.

Article 34. The paragraph of Article 121 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The government will send to the Supreme Court, on the day after their issuance, the legislative decrees that it hands down so that it can rule definitively as to whether they have been issued in full compliance with the formalities set forth in this article and whether the regulations that they contain are in keeping with the government's powers during the state of siege. If the government

should fail to send them, the court will immediately and officially take them under consideration.

The terms stipulated in Article 215 will be reduced by two-thirds, and failure to comply with them will result in the dismissal of the guilty magistrates, which will be ordered by the Superior Council of the Judicature.

The public recourse of unconstitutionality set forth in Article 214 can be exercised against decrees so reviewed.

Article 35. The paragraph of Article 122 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The government will send to the Supreme Court, on the day after their issuance, the legislative decrees that it hands down so that it can rule definitively as to whether they have been issued in full compliance with the formalities set forth in this article and whether the regulations that they contain are in keeping with the government's powers during the state of emergency. If the government should fail to send them, the court will immediately and officially take them under consideration.

The terms stipulated in Article 215 will be reduced by two-thirds, and failure to comply with them will result in the dismissal of the guilty magistrates, which will be ordered by the Superior Council of the Judicature.

The public recourse of unconstitutionality set forth in Article 214 can be exercised against decrees so reviewed.

Article 36. Article 136 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The Council of State will comprise the number of members stipulated by the law.

Ministers have the authority to speak but not to vote on the Council of State.

Article 37. The following paragraph (No 5) is hereby added to Article 141 of the National Constitution:

To resolve the controversies that arise from the appearances and testimony required by standing committees of the houses under Article 72.

Article 38. The Public Ministry will be directed by the attorney general of the nation, the prosecutor general of the nation and any other officials designated under the law.

Article 39. Article 142 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The attorney general of the nation will be elected to a 4-year term by the House of Representatives from a three-candidate list sent to it by the president of the republic.

The attorney general, who will have the agents stipulated by the law and with the functions that it assigns to them, can never be reelected for the immediately following term.

Article 40. Article 143 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

It is the duty of the attorney general of the nation and his agents to defend human rights, social guarantees, the interests of the nation, and the patrimony of the state and to supervise the public administration. To these ends he will have the following special authorities:

1. To pass judgment on complaints received in connection with violations of human rights and social guarantees committed by public officials, to verify them and to place them in the proper legal channels;

2. To see to it that the integrity of the right of defense and the legality of criminal proceedings are maintained;

3. To monitor the official conduct of public officials and civil servants and to exercise disciplinary power over them directly or by having penalties imposed, without jeopardizing the authorities of the respective higher-ranking officials. Association with a career service will not be an impediment to the corrective measure that obtains;

4. To promote, before the appropriate authority, investigation into acts of public officials or civil servants that could constitute crimes;

5. To monitor the conduct of officials and employees of the jurisdictional branch and to move for the corresponding disciplinary sanction before the Superior Council of the Judicature;

6. To request the information that he deems necessary for the exercise of his powers; no objections whatsoever can be raised in this regard, except in connection with the affairs stipulated in Clause 4 of Article 78;

7. To legally represent the interests of the nation, either personally or through his agents; notwithstanding, the interested agency can appoint special agents when it deems this appropriate;

8. To see to it that laws, judicial sentences and administrative provisions are enforced;

9. To present an annual report to Congress on the exercise of his functions;

10. To submit for Congress's consideration bills relating to his office and especially to the defense of human rights and respect for social guarantees;

11. To appoint assistant prosecutors to the administrative law jurisdiction in the manner and for the term stipulated by law; to appoint and remove other employees and agents in his office, while seeing to it that they faithfully discharge their duties.

The assistant prosecutors in the administrative law jurisdiction will have the same status, pay and fringe benefits as the members of the body before which they exercise their functions;

12. Any other authorities stipulated by the law.

Article 41. Article 144 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

It is the duty of the prosecutor general of the nation, who will be the superior chief of the Judicial Police, to pursue criminals, whether on his own official initiative or pursuant to a report by any person, and to charge alleged criminals before the appropriate authorities, in the terms and cases stipulated by law.

The prosecutor general will have the agents stipulated by the law and with the powers that it provides for. They will have jurisdiction throughout the national territory.

The House of Representatives exercises certain judicial functions.

Article 42. Article 145 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The following will be the special authorities of the prosecutor general of the nation:

1. To direct and carry forward, personally or through his agents, criminal investigations, to insure that alleged criminals are present at trial proceedings and to bring suit against them, all of this in accordance with the provisions of the law;

2. To assign judicial police functions, under the terms prescribed by law, to police agencies and officials that are not under his jurisdiction and that will exercise them under his guidance and responsibility;

3. To prosecute before the Supreme Court the officials whom it is the duty of this court to try;

4. To see to it that the rulings handed down by criminal court judges are carried out;

5. To appoint and remove the agents and employees under him and to see to it that they faithfully discharge their duties.

Article 48. Article 146 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The prosecutor general of the nation will be appointed for a 6-year term by the full Supreme Court from a list of at least five persons belonging to different political parties sent to it by the president of the republic.

A prosecutor general can never be reelected for the immediately following term.

Article 44. Article 148 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

There will be a Superior Council of the Judicature consisting of the number of magistrates determined by the law, which will also determine matters relative to its organization and operations.

The magistrates on the Superior Council of the Judicature will be elected by the same body for individual terms of 8 years in the manner stipulated by the law and cannot be reelected.

Article 45. Article 149 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The magistrates on the Supreme Court and the Council of State will be elected by the respective bodies for individual terms of 8 years from lists drawn up by the Superior Council of the Judicature in the manner prescribed by law. They can never be reelected and must cease to serve upon reaching the age of mandatory retirement.

Article 46. In order to be a magistrate on the Superior Council of the Judicature a person must be a Colombian by birth and a practicing citizen and be or have been, in fee, a magistrate on the

Supreme Court or the Council of State, attorney general of the nation, prosecutor general of the nation or have practiced with an outstanding moral reputation and in good standing for at least 20 years the profession of attorney or been a professor of jurisprudence at an educational establishment.

Article 47. In order to be a magistrate on the Supreme Court or the Council of State, the attorney general of the nation or the prosecutor general of the nation, a person must be a Colombian by birth and a practicing citizen, at least 35 years of age and a licensed attorney and, in addition, have been a magistrate in fee of the Supreme Court or of the Council of State, or attorney general of the nation, or prosecutor general of the nation, or a magistrate on a superior district court for at least 8 years, or have practiced with outstanding moral reputation and in good standing for at least 10 years the profession of attorney or been a professor of jurisprudence at an educational establishment.

Magistrates on the Superior Council of the Judicature, the Supreme Court and the Council of State cannot be appointed to posts in the Executive Branch of government during the performance of their functions and for 1 year afterwards. Neither they nor court magistrates can practice the profession of attorney before the bodies in which they served or those under them for 1 year following their retirement.

Article 48. Article 154 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The law will prescribe the functions and number of administrative court magistrates. The status, allowances and term of their members will be as indicated for the magistrates of superior district courts.

Article 49. Article 157 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

In order to be a judge, a person must be a Colombian by birth, a practicing citizen, a licensed attorney, not have been sentenced to prison and, in addition, meet the requirements prescribed in the Judicial Career Statute.

Article 50. Article 158 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The law will determine the various kinds of courts and their jurisdiction, without disregarding the provisions of Subparagraph 3 of Article 119, and will prescribe the term of the judges.

Article 51. Paragraph 2 of Article 160 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

Magistrates and judges will be subject to disciplinary sanctions, which can consist of warnings, fines, suspension or removal, in accordance with the law, and which will be imposed under the provisions of Article 217, Clause 5.

Article 52. Article 161 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The Supreme Court and the Council of State will be coequal , as will the Superior Council of the Judicature.

Entrance to other positions in the jurisdictional branch will be gained in accordance with the regulations governing the judicial career.

Article 53. Article 162 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The law will prescribe the judicial and Public Ministry careers and regulate the systems of competition to select the candidates who are to fill posts in the jurisdictional branch, and the pensions or annuities ordered for those who have served for a given period or are forced to retire. Officials whose performance has declined appreciably due to health reasons or who have reached the maximum age prescribed by law for each post must retire and are entitled to the social benefits set forth in the law.

Article 54. Paragraph 4 of Article 190 of the National Constitution will have the following wording:

Departmental comptrollers, the comptroller of the special district of Bogota and comptrollers of departmental capitals can never be reelected for the immediately following term nor continue to hold office after their mandate expires.

Article 55. Article 207 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

No public expenditure can be made unless it has been ordered by the Congress, the departmental assemblies or city councils, nor can any credit be transferred to an item not stipulated in the corresponding budget.

Items for regional development can be approved only after public debate in Budget Committees and plenary sessions, with the dates of these debates to be announced in advance in the Annals of Congress.

With the exception of regional contributions for officially recognized or authorized educational or social service institutions and of community action boards, which the government will also supervise, no contribution can be allocated to a private body.

The total budgetary appropriation for these contributions, as prescribed each year by law based on the government's proposal, will be apportioned equally among the departments, with proportional amounts for the national territories; no difference can exist in the allocations determined by the legislators from the same electoral district.

Article 56. The first subsection and the paragraph of Article 208 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

First subsection:

The government will annually draft a revenue budget and, together with the appropriations bill, which must comprise the economic and social development plan and its programs, will submit it to Congress during the first 10 days of regular sessions in July.

Paragraph:

The government will incorporate into the appropriations bill and without modifications the bill drafted jointly by the committees of the chambers' leadership board for Congress's operations in accordance with existing laws, after consultations with the leadership boards of the standing constitutional committees. During initial debate the government can, nonetheless, present its objections, which will be analyzed at a joint session of the budget committees for subsequent decision.

The leadership boards of the houses will implement the congressional budget in strict observance of the National Budget Act and present a monthly public report in this connection.

Article 57. The final paragraph of Article 210 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The appropriations law cannot include any item that has not been proposed to the appropriate committees and that does not correspond to a legally recognized credit or to an expenditure ordered under the above law or intended to execute the economic and social development plan and the public works plan dealt with in Subparagraph 4 of Article 76.

Article 58. Article 214 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The Supreme Court is entrusted with safeguarding the supremacy of the consitution, under the terms of this article. To this end it will discharge the following functions:

1. Render definitive decisions on claims of unconstitutionality filed against legislative acts, but solely for the following defects of form:

a) For having been approved without meeting the requirements prescribed in Article 81;

b) For not having been approved in regular consecutive legislative sessions;

c) For having been approved in the second legislative session without an absolute majority of the members of each house.

2. Render definitive decisions on the objections of unconstitutionality drafted by the government in connection with bills, both because of their content or because they were not processed and approved in the constitutionally prescribed manner;

3. Render definitive decisions on claims of unconstitutionality filed against laws, both because of their content or because they were not processed and approved in the constitutionally prescribed manner;

4. Render definitive decisions on challenges filed against decrees of the national government issued pursuant to Articles 32, 76 (Clause 12) and 80, for allegedly violating the constitution;

5. Decide on the constitutionality of the decrees issued pursuant to Articles 121 and 122 under the terms stipulated in the aforementioned provisions, and render definitive decisions on the challenges of unconstitutionality filed against them.

Paragraph. The first and fifth functions will be exercised by the full court based on first drafts submitted by the Constitutional Division. The other functions fall under the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Division.

Article 59. Article 215 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The proceedings of the Supreme Court will be carried out in accordance with the following regulations:

1. Any citizen can undertake the actions set forth in the previous article or take part in the corresponding proceedings as an objector or defense counsel.

2. The attorney general of the nation will take part in all cases in which the court must discharge its jurisdictional functions;

3. Actions relating to defects of form prescribe at the end of 1 year from the effective date of the respective act;

4. When the court and the Constitutional Division are to hand down a ruling, they will have a period of 60 days to render a decision, though the special terms established in the constitution are not hereby invalidated. Failure to do so is grounds for misconduct and will be sanctioned by dismissal, which will be ordered by the Superior Council of the Judicature.

Article 60. Article 217 of the National Constitution will read as follows:

The Superior Council of the Judicature has the following powers:

1. To administer the judicial career;

2. To send the lists mentioned in Article 149 to the Supreme Court and the Council of State;

3. To send to the Supreme Court and the Council of State the lists of citizens who meet the requirements to be named court magistrates, and to send to the courts the lists of those who can be appointed judges. In both cases it will bear in mind the regulations regarding the judicial career and give preference to those who have held any of those posts in the corresponding department or are natives of it;

4. To see to it that justice is administered promptly and fully, to which end it will examine and sanction the conduct of officials and employees in the jurisdictional branch;

5. To take up, in proceedings in which there is no appeal, the disciplinary violations committed by magistrates on the Supreme Court, the Council of State and the courts, and to take up, on appeal or review, the violations committed by judges whose first trial will be heard by the corresponding court;

6. To hear the trial on first appeal of disciplinary violations committed by attorneys in the practice of their profession;

7. To resolve the conflicts of jurisdiction that might arise among the various bodies;

8. Any others prescribed by law.

Article 62. As of 1 January 1981 the national government will allocate no less than 10 percent of the general expenditures budget to the jurisdictional branch and the Public Ministry.

Article 63. The following will be temporary articles:

a) The Supreme Court will proceed to appoint four new magistrates for its Constitutional Division, while the law does not prescribe a different number.

b) While the law so prescribes, the government will indicate the number of magistrates on the Superior Council of the Judicature and issue the regulations required for its operations.

c) The president of the republic will make the initial selection of the Superior Council of the Judicature. Half of its members, whose names will also be chosen by the president, will hold their posts for only 4 years.

d) The Supreme Court and the Disciplinary Tribunal will retain their respective jurisdictions in disciplinary matters until the Superior Council of the Judicature begins its operations.

e)While the Superior Council of the Judicature is being organized and begins operations, the regulations currently governing the selection of tribunal magistrates and judges, as well as the filling of vacancies on the Supreme Court and the Council of State, will be enforced.

f) While the law evolves Article 158 of the constitution, the current categories of courts and the requirements for holding the respective judgeships will continue in force. In addition, until the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Nation begins operations, the various currently existing categories of prosecutors and the method of their appointment, as well as the systems of judicial police and criminal investigation, will be retained.

g) The national government is given a maximum of 2 years to issue, with advice from the Superior Council of the Judicature, if the law has not already done so, the Statute of the Judicial Career, and a period of 3 additional years to provide everything necessary for its organization and operation.

Pursuant to a Council of State decision, the government will codify existing constitutional provisions. The new numbering will begin by unit, and the sections will be designated and ordered in accordance with the distribution of subject matter.

i) For a period of 2 years while Congress issues the general regulations mentioned in Clause 22 of Article 76 concerning intervention in the Central Bank and in activities of natural or juridical persons who manage or utilize private savings, the government can exercise, without being subject to these regulations, the authority conferred in Clause 22 of Article 120.

Article 64. Subparagraph 3 of Article 97, Paragraph 3 of Article 137, and Articles 138, 139, 140, 156 and 173 in the current codification of the National Constitution, and Article 12 of the plebiscite of 12 December 1957 are hereby repealed.

Article 65. The present legislative act is in force from the time of its enactment.

Senate of the Republic, Secretary General, Laws Section, Bogota, 17 October 1979

Passed during the second debate of the plenary meeting on the above date by the honorable Senate of the Republic in its second session.

President, Hector Echeverri Correa
Secretary General, Amaury Guerrero

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CSO: 3010

ALCOHOL SEEN AS FUEL OF THE FUTURE

Alcohol Imports From Brazil

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 8-C

[Text] Colombia will import 20,000 barrels of alcohol in pursuit of the government's plan to promote its use as an automotive fuel, the office of the president reported yesterday.

The president of ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise], Alvaro Barrera Rueda, said in Cali that the alcohol is being negotiated for at prices similar to gasoline's (a gallon of gas sells for about 40 pesos on the world market).

Brazil is committed to a wideranging program to replace gasoline with alcohol as a fuel. Its crude oil imports this year hit the shocking figure of $12 billion.

According to the press office of the presidency of the republic, Barrera Rueda reported that ECOPETROL is doing intensive work to speed up the implementation of the national alcohol plan in which the federal government is engaged.

If the transaction with Brazil were to come about, the government would immediately begin sponsoring measures to promote the use of alcohol as an ingredient in the fuels for automobiles.

UPTC Fuels Research

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 3 Dec 79 p 16-A

[Text] The enormous and alarming world fuel crisis is a secret to no one. Increased fuel consumption, prompted by the rise in the manufacture of internal combustion engines for industry, transportation and agriculture, has been of serious concern to the world community, especially if we bear in mind the cutbacks in production and the climb in world oil prices. This has troubled the various governments, industrialists and researchers that are trying to resolve the impending problem by coming up with energy sources that

can replace the traditional oil-derived fuels. Among them are alcohol and vegetable oils, as well as coal, electrification and systems to harness air and water as power sources.

Moreover, engine designers are burning the midnight oil in a bid to produce lighter motors that are more fuel- and lubricant-efficient and economical. At present, the turbo-fired system is being used with great success in Otto and Diesel cycle engines. Automatic fans are being designed to save power, and in short intensive work is going on in this field.

The Pedagogical and Technological University of Colombia (UPTC) has not shown itself to be indifferent to this concern, and one of the professors there, Dr Pablo Penuela Chavez, has been devoting himself for several years now to researching the possibilities, advantages, drawbacks, etc of alcohol as a fuel.

In consideration of the major conclusions that he has reached so far, he was asked a series of questions, which he answered as follows:

Can alcohol be used in all kinds of internal combustion engines?

"Alcohol can be used, either by itself or in a mixture, only in Otto cycle engines, in other words in four-stroke spark ignition gasoline engines."

Can two-stroke internal combustion engines work with alcohol as a fuel?

"A two-stroke engine can work in a number of cases only if it has an independent lubrication system, because the traditional two-stroke engine uses a fuel-lubricant mixture, in other words, gasoline and regular motor oil in a proportion of 25 parts gasoline to 1 part oil. This motor is built so that the fuel mixed with the completely dissolved oil lubricates as it combusts. This motor cannot use alcohol because alcohol does not dissolve with oil, or vice-versa, and when these two elements do not combine, the engine does not work because the lack of lubrication would cause serious damage."

Diesel Engines

Can two- or four-stroke diesel engines work with alcohol?

Diesel engines cannot use alcohol because their combustion systems are different from the gasoline engine's. In the first place, if alcohol were to be used in a diesel engine, which has very high compression, serious damage would be caused by the spontaneous ignition of the fuel, and second, because alcohol is not a lubricant, like diesel ACPM [fuel oil for motors], it would have functional problems,

especially with the injection system, pump and injectors, which are lubricated with the same motor oil fuel."

What fuel could replace ACPM in the case of diesels?

"Oils obtainable from oleaginous plants such as sunflower, linseed, castor oil, corn palm (?), etc, but they have to be researched."

Farm Machinery

Could alcohol be used to run farm machinery?

"For the time being a diesel engine cannot be run with alcohol, neither by itself nor in a mixture. I have already mentioned that diesels run only on fuels that have a lubricating component. In addition, we must realize that its functional principle, that is to say, its cycle, is based on the high compression and temperatures produced in the compression chamber, which are in the order of 50 kilograms per square centimeter and a nominal temperature of 600 degrees Centigrade. Both of these characteristics must be present to trigger diesel fuel combustion. Therefore, the compression ratio of diesels averages 1 to 20, whereas gasoline engines (Otto cycle) have a very low ratio, averaging 1 to 7. The gasoline combustion point is nominally 300 to 325 degrees Centigrade, whereas it is 535 for ACPM. We can readily see that both alcohol and gasoline have a very low ignition point in comparison to diesel fuel. Thus, high-octane fuels like alcohol or gasoline do not work in these engines, because they would cause serious damage. You would have pinging and knocking, and the injection system would not work properly because of the lack of a lubricant."

We must keep in mind that more or less 90 percent of our tractors, in construction as well as in farming, are equipped with diesel engines, while 10 percent have gasoline and similar combustion engines. Low horsepower motors (predominantly 1 to 8) are used to run pumping and irrigation equipment, sprinkling systems, electric motors, mowers, mini-tractors, etc. We can think about using alcohol as an alternate fuel for these motors, except, in general, the ones being used in fumigation equipment carried on the back. We should also caution whoever decides to use alcohol in four-stroke engines to bear in mind the recommendations given in this series of questions.

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GONZALEZ: MILITARY COURTS MUST NOT TRY CIVILIANS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 1-A, 15-A

[Article by Hernan Unas]

[Text] The nation's attorney general, Dr Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, has asked the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional a law issued last year authorizing military courts to try civilians employed by the Armed Forces.

In the opinion of the nation's top law officer, if civilians with ties to military bodies cannot be tried at courts-martial, this procedure applies even less to private individuals.

Gonzalez Charry also stated that he finds the criticisms often leveled at the caricaturist Osuna very funny. He also stated that a number of cases of torture have been verified and that one of the things that the Office of the Attorney General has done is to abolish the practice of blindfolding arrested persons.

Reyes Echandia Petition

The attorney general voiced this opinion as part of the petition filed by attorney Alfonso Reyes Echandia, a former assistant minister of justice, with the Supreme Court, calling on it to declare unconstitutional Article 1 of Law 141 of 1961, which accorded permanent legal status to Decrees 250 and 284 of 1958, which are part of the Military Penal Code of Justice, and specifically Article 351 of the code, which reads as follows:

"The adjutant general of the General Command of the Armed Forces shall try the first instance of military penal cases against noncommissioned officers, troop personnel and civilians in the cabinet of the Ministry of War and the General Headquarters of the General Command of the Armed Forces."

According to Dr Reyes's remarks, this article violates Articles 26, 61 and 170 of the National Constitution by including civilians

within the jurisdiction extended to the military, because such civilians would not, therefore, be tried before an "appropriate court."

He then noted that Article 61 of the National Constitution "prohibits any person or institution from performing, during peacetime, the functions of the civil authority simultaneously with the functions of the judicial authority, and the functions of the civil authority simultaneously with the functions of the military authority."

Gonzalez Charry raised some judicial objections and spoke of alleged ambiguities on the part of the plaintiff, later delving more deeply into semantic questions regarding the scope of certain terms used in the provisions being challenged. The attorney general then cited the Supreme Court's decision with regard to the scope of Article 170 of our constitution. Because we regard it as of highest interest at a time when many civilians are being tried at courts-martial, we are reproducing below the Supreme Court decision as contained in a its ruling of 10 August 1948:

"a) Article 170 of the National Constitution states that courts-martial shall try crimes committed by military personnel on active duty and in connection with such duty, pursuant to the provisions of the Military Penal Code. But this system applies to matters relating to the defense of the armed services, so that actions affecting their existence, integrity and discipline can be restrained. It is by virtue of this special procedure that military courts can act rapidly and immediately and assess the scope and gravity of actions that threaten the existence and goals of the services or the existence of the nation and the organization of the state.

"b) Military jurisdiction cannot encroach on ordinary jurisdiction without vitiating itself. The exception constituted in this case by military justice does not invalidate the general principle of regular justice.

"The law of military justice cannot preempt the right of judges ordinary to try common crimes committed by persons who are not members of the military, because this runs counter to the principle set forth in Article 170 of the constitution, under which the special system applies only to crimes committed by active military personnel. If the opposing theory were to be accepted, we would be faced with the juridical absurdity of having the Military Penal Code absorb ordinary or common penal legislation and destroy the basic principles that shape the Penal Code, in connection with the crimes provided for and sanctioned in Sections One and Two of the special part of the code."

After other interesting remarks, Gonzalez Charry told the Supreme Court:

"From the foregoing flows the natural, logical and relevant conclusion that the provision being challenged (Article 351), relative to civilian personnel or to the civilians in question, must be declared null and void because it violates Articles 26, 61 and 170 of the constitution. Equal consideration is due Article 1 of Law 141 of 1961, as it raised to the status of law Legislative Decree 250 of 1958 (Military Penal Code of Justice). I respectfully request that the honorable Supreme Court of Justice so declare."

"Osuna Was My Student"

In statements made to the news program "TV-Mundo," which will be aired at 1900 hours today, Sunday, Gonzalez Charry discussed several matters of interest. In answer to a reporter's question on his opinion of the caricatures of Hector Osuna that this paper has been publishing, he said:

"I don't get angry over them. On the contrary, Osuna's caricatures are always the first thing that I look for in the Sunday papers, and I find them hilarious. Osuna is one of the best caricaturists I have known. He was my student at El Rosario. But Osuna does not like me. These are things of another nature, and Osuna has gotten it into his head that I am some sort of supporter of torture, and that's why he portrays me the way he does."

When the newsman replied to the effect that "people say that you overlook the real torture going on in the country," he stated:

"Some people do not know of all the efforts that the Attorney General's Office has made to protect human rights, the many investigations and inspections that have been carried out. Deep down, people tend to believe that the Attorney General's Office has a role that goes beyond the one that the constitution and our laws currently stipulate. I've never liked making a spectacle with my office, but important things have been accomplished. For example, people who are arrested are no longer blindfolded when questioned, and this is due to the Public Ministry."

The newsman asked him later on: "Are you saying that the people who are talking about torture are helping the cause of subversion?"

"Many of those people are, of course, involved in subversion," he responded.

"Is it better to say that torture does not exist and thus help democracy?" the reporter asked him.

"No, that's not what I'm saying. I'm not saying that it's better to say that something doesn't exist when it does. What I am saying is that many people who say that there is torture and that they are not being protected have been protected and investigated."

The newsman also asked: "But, in short, has the Public Ministry verified cases of torture?"

"There have been a number of cases in which the Public Ministry, through the investigations of its police, has uncovered indications of mistreatment. For example, we have the case of the investigation that the president of the university students called for. All of the documents were sent to the military justice, for jurisdictional reasons. The military examined the case and ruled that a court-martial did not have to be convened because in its opinion there was no evidence of torture. This is as respected a legal decision as when a criminal court judge or judge ordinary says that Article 163 has to be enforced because he feels that a person is not responsible for a certain crime."

"So then, there is mistreatment, but not torture?" the attorney general was asked. He replied:

"It's the same thing. Call it mistreatment or torture. What I mean is that when a situation is taken up by a judge and when that judge says that pursuant to the evidence there is no reason to initiate an investigation, the attorney general cannot meddle and disavow the ruling."

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CSO: 3010

CIIP: NO 'FROZEN' PETROLEUM RESERVES

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 7-A

[Text] The director of the Information Center for the Petroleum Industry (CIIP), Simon J. Martinez Emiliani, denied that Colombia has been turned into a country of reserves by private oil companies. The denial appeared in an article published by the magazine DINERS.

He stressed that if this myth were true, the reserves that the oil companies are said to have hidden for so long would be worth an astronomical amount in light of current world petroleum prices.

Martinez Emiliani gave assurances that because of the oil contracting system being used, the nation does not have the enormous "frozen" zones mentioned by the people who are not really familiar with the measures that the country is taking in this regard.

"The myth that Colombia is a country of reserves originated because of the way that proposals for the granting of oil leases were processed and because of the requirements in this connection," the energy expert noted.

He added that in accordance with this guideline ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has been calling on the people who have submitted proposals under consideration to enter into partnership agreements in areas that, in their opinion, offer promising petroleum prospects.

Martinez Emiliani noted that under this system partnership agreements have been signed for the plains region, for the intendancy of Casanare and for the continental shelf, in particular.

"Therefore, it is simply utopian to say that Colombia is a country of reserves and that vast areas that might contain oil are going undeveloped," the CIIP director emphasized.

With regard to the sales under the partnership system and the results obtained so far, the knowledgeable professional explained:

"The most important arrangement under these agreements, in economic terms, is when the partnership company makes the necessary investments to undertake exploration work at its own cost and risk. Only if it is successful does ECOPETROL reimburse it with a production share for the investments it made, generally 50 percent of the cost of the producing wildcat wells. In other words, ECOPETROL makes no investments whatsoever during the exploratory period. If the well turns out to be dry, the partnership company takes a loss on all of the expenditures that it made."

In his opinion, this is the only justification (and a more than substantial one) for the partnership agreement as a decisive means for Colombia to continue searching for oil, inasmuch as the Colombian Government is not and will not be in a financial position to embark on oil exploration by itself, because it realizes that some wildcat wells cost around $15 million in our country.

With regard to the specific results of the policy, he indicated that from its beginnings in December 1969 until the end of 1978, 81 startup contracts had been signed, 29 of which were in effect as of 31 December of that year.

He mentioned that under this system several commercially exploitable fields have been discovered, such as on Guajira Peninsula, Payao and Sucre.

He explained that the contracts that have been signed covered a total area of about 26 million hectares and that the 29 contracts in force correspond to a total initial area of only 9.4 million hectares, In fact, less than one-fourth of the area is involved because of the contractual clauses agreed to in the partnership pacts.

"This shows that by virtue of the oil contracting system, the nation does not have the immense 'frozen' zones mentioned by the people who are not really familiar with the measures that the country is taking in this regard."

Outlook

In an interview with the magazine DINERS, which will be on sale next week, Martinez Emiliani attributed the troublesome situation in our petroleum reserves to the country's indecisiveness and decision-making delays.

"The current petroleum shortfall that Colombia is experiencing is the logical outcome of the aforementioned approach. Studies, figures and calculations were used to explain to the country, well in advance, the oil supply problems that it would be facing in the early 1970's. None of this was taken into account. Only when the country ceased exporting oil and began to import it did people start to take a look at how the situation could be resolved."

Nevertheless, he mentioned Resolution 050 of May 1976, whereby international prices were assigned to future oil discoveries made under the system of partnership contracts.

He pointed out that the positive results of this praiseworthy decision were not long in coming, despite the economic restraints that both developed and developing countries have been experiencing.

Thus, Colombia, which had 2 wildcat wells in the first half of 1976, undertook a 48-well program in 1979.

He also commented that if the resurgence of exploration activity yields positive results, Colombia could have an additional output of 15,000 barrels a day by 1982, which would rise steadily to 60,000 barrels a day by 1985.

"In spite of this, the country would still have to import appreciable amounts of petroleum owing to the natural decline in the output of old wells and to increased consumption," he conceded.

8743
CSO: 3010

TOBACCO CULTIVATION RECOVERY DRIVE TERMED 'EMERGENCY' ACTION

Heavy Rainfall Harming Work

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez]

[Text] Climatic conditions at the beginning of this tobacco season have not been completely favorable. Constant, strong rainfall has affected the soil being readied for planting and in many cases, has hurt seedbeds themselves, where weeds are competing with seedlings.

Preparing the ground for early planting is another activity that has been affected since the soil cannot begin to bear the weight of tractors when it is too wet. The same thing is true of land being readied for seedlings.

Farmers belonging to cooperatives and workers on government enterprises are consequently forced to have an extremely efficient organization of work and to be ready at any time, along with machinery, so that when weather conditions and the condition of the ground permit, they will be able to make up for delays that have accumulated during this prologue to the tobacco recovery.

Workers operating machinery play a decisive role in the task because while it continues to rain and the ground is wet, equipment must receive all kinds of attention so that it will be ready when the time comes to go into the tobacco fields and prepare the ground to provide seedlings and get fields ready for planting.

The strategies enabling men to face such adversities must be well outlined so that not a single detail escapes their attention in the organization being set up to meet the timetable governing the first phase, a timetable already affected by the factors previously mentioned and that must now be modified accordingly.

Naturally, this will not be an impossible test for farmers and tobacco workers. Worse situations have been overcome by the enthusiasm, dedication

and love they feel for the crop that has made us famous throughout the world. It is true that they will have to work fast and strike while the iron is hot, for otherwise, we shall continue to be behind and the planting will have to be done at the wrong time, which hurts yield and quality.

Two things emerge from this overall situation: having the machinery in top condition and being ready to do everything necessary once the ground is sufficiently dry.

If we do not keep these two factors in mind, we shall not meet the work schedule set up.

Recovery Committees Set Up

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 17 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez]

[Text] "It is the task of the central committee and the different subcommittees that have been set up to see that any study which is made for the purpose of coordinating and promoting the development of the tobacco recovery is within the framework of the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan and, as basic documents, the accords of the First Congress of the party relating to tobacco production and the directive 'Analysis of Tobacco Activity,' issued by the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee."

These remarks were made by Carol Miranda, second secretary of the party in the province, at a meeting held yesterday where ar announcement was made of the members of the main committee and the subcommittees that will study all problems relating to tobacco in the province and subsequently set up short- and long-range work plans so as to promote the tobacco recovery.

The central committee, which among other matters will analyze the subjective and objective conditions preventing a real recovery, is headed by Carol Miranda. Its members are Orlando Lugo Fonte, Julio Espin, Fidel Ramos and Enrique Soto, all members of the party's Provincial Bureau. In its work, this committee will also make a quantitative evaluation of the resources that are indispensable to see which ones are included in the plan for the economy between 1980 and 1981 and during the 1981-1985 plan.

Subcommittees were also set up to deal with all matters relating to soil conservation and improvement; the study, analysis and definition of areas to be used for tobacco growing, varieties and yields; mechanization and the application of technology; elimination of dry farming areas and improved irrigation in areas where it exists; an analysis and proposal of facilities needed for curing dark and light tobacco; use of CPA [Agricultural and Livestock Cooperative] lands; and an improvement in the economic and social conditions of farmers.

At the meeting, which was held in the conference room of the party's Provincial Committee, it was decided that by next 15 November, the different groups should present their short- and long-range work plans, based on the material received.

Speaking at the meeting, Carol Miranda said that the tobacco recovery is the main economic task for the province and that there is not a single political, administrative or trade union factor that is not related to it.

She added that maintaining the 3,000 caballerias [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres] in tobacco, reaching a yield per area of 300 quintals and attaining 30-percent quality in tobacco for export constitute the province's indispensable goals.

She said that three basic points must receive special attention: an increase in the CPA, improved soils and irrigation and a rapid, dynamic study in order to eliminate the nearly 400 caballerias devoted to dry farming in the province.

Pinar Emergency Phase Declared

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 20 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] An emergency in tobacco activities has been declared in Pinar del Rio due to the delays caused during the 1978-1979 season by the constant rain throughout the months of September and October.

This announcement was made at a meeting on preparations for the season in early October. Speaking was Carol Miranda, second secretary of the party in the province, who reiterated recognition of the factors that made it possible to begin satisfactorily and comply with the established schedule.

"Everything that depended on the will of the men was done," Miranda said, "but the adverse climate has spoiled a good beginning."

She said that starting now and before 20 November, every municipality must make a daily analysis of difficulties and adopt precise measures in order to solve them promptly. She urged the farming sector to make rapid decisions in order to eliminate delays that occur in setting up seedbeds.

It was learned at the meeting that in the month of September, 3,067 millimeters of rain fell in Pinar del Rio, which exceeded by over 1,000 millimeters the amount that fell during the same month of 1978. The greatest effect was felt in Guane, Sandino and San Juan y Martinez.

In order to make up for losses caused by the rain, small farmers and government farms are rehabilitating the ruined seedbeds by replanting. Machinery is being kept ready to begin work as soon as the ground permits.

Fast Work Demanded

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 8 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez]

[Text] "The complexity of the season means that we cannot delay decisions that have to be made at a given time and that such decisions must be carried out rapidly. The climate has forced us to work diligently and we have no other choice, because while the water may soften the ground, it will not bend our determination to plant the 3,000 caballerias and later, care for the crop."

These remarks were made by Carol Miranda Gonzalez, second secretary of the party's Provincial Committee, who summed up the decennial inspection of the tobacco season made at the headquarters of that political organization.

According to reports from officials in the government and farm sectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, 163,000 seedlings were irrigated during the 10-day period between 20 and 30 October, which was labeled as a good mobilizational effort to make up for delays in response to the tobacco emergency declared by party leaders in the province because of inclement weather.

Of the enterprises, only Sandino in Guane and the El Moncada District belonging to the Edor Reyes enterprise are on schedule with their seedbeds. The rest are behind, with the most significant delays being felt by Santiago Rodriguez, Edor Reyes, Antonio Briones, Juan Casanueva and Paco Cabrera. In the farm sector, only Sandino and Minas have completed their work, with the most visible delays being in San Juan y Martinez, Consolacion del Sur, Vinales and Mantua.

According to information provided by the survey, the land involved in the planting plan has generally suffered relative delays in the different processes, independently of the fact that some 130 caballerias still have to be plowed in the small farm sector and 15 caballerias remain in the state sector.

The adverse climatic factors that caused the delays will necessarily have an effect on the planting schedule for November, requiring adjustments in the schedule. It is hoped that the closing date for planting provided in the technical-economic plan will not have to be postponed. The initial proposal was to plant 58.4 caballerias in October on state farms, but only 10.1 were completed. Out of the 30 caballerias on small farms, only 4 were planted.

As we have seen, it has continued to rain in November, a factor that has hindered efforts to catch up, but the survey revealed that there is a willingness to double efforts by using oxen, tractors and all possible means. Reports presented also mentioned the magnificent work of machinery on dry

days, when most of the enterprises worked 16 hours a day. The state sector also announced that 494 caballerias have benefited from the different modifications, although irrigation equipment has not been delivered for developing areas.

This report also stresses the failure to mobilize the necessary number of students from Havana and to receive the full complement of high productivity detachments in the enterprises, which had a greater effect on Santiago Rodriguez in San Luis. It was also announced that the enterprises and farmers are ready to begin work and will take delivery of seedlings to be transplanted wherever the land is ready, whether in one sector or the other.

Words of Carol Miranda

In speaking about failure of members of the high productivity detachments to report to the enterprises, the second secretary of the party in the province said that not one person can fail to utilize every second, every hour and every day in the detachments and she ordered that existing provisions be immediately carried out so that the men will be at their places of work. The survey showed that there are certain enterprises in which it is indispensable for such work forces to be complete.

She also said that as stipulated, farm workers from the enterprises cannot be used in the detachments. She labeled the season as "complicated," urging that the situation not have a negative effect on all levels of work. On the contrary, she emphasized, the greater the difficulties, the more we must rise to the occasion in order to find solutions for problems.

She went on to say that there can be no relaxation of strictness or control and added that as soon as it is dry enough, all available material and human resources must be used in order to eliminate the delay. Miranda also said that there must be more in-depth municipal inspections of the seasonal work, especially in the case of credits to farmers. There have been delays and the problem must be solved.

"We wish to repeat that while it is clear to everyone that tobacco is the most important area of the province's economy, we must emphasize that fact at the present time. There must be a scale of priorities in activities in order to catch up. That is the most important thing and that is our main task," she said.

Also present at the meeting were Fidel Ramos, Julio Espin and Luis Enrique Peguero, members of the party's Provincial Bureau, the first secretaries of the tobacco municipalities, directors of enterprises and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, who handle the small farm sector in the municipalities.

Manpower Shortage, Havana Schoolchildren

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 8 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez]

[Text] The shortage of 1,561 students from Havana for the work of the current tobacco season means that starting immediately, a larger and better organization of the student contingent already in the province must exist. Systematically checking on the work of every brigade in completing a full day's work and meeting the quota requires an iron discipline, and a decisive role is played here by heads of districts, lots and brigades, as well as by guides.

In general and because of the manpower shortage, forces already in the province will have to make a serious effort to make up for the aforementioned lack, a matter that became apparent at the last 10-day survey of work this season.

The first student mobilization in Havana City was only 81.4 percent effective, inasmuch as only 6,887 out of the 8,448 students needed came.

If one considers how decisive the contribution made by students is, the situation becomes alarming. Consequently, it is necessary to take the proper measures so that the shortage is not repeated. At the present time, there are activities affected by the lack of labor, but if we look at peak work such as harvesting, shortages would affect normal processes even more because the achedule would not be adhered to.

It is also necessary to realize that the province will plant 321 caballerias more than what was harvested the previous season. Since the student labor force is so decisive, it is indispensable to modify as little as possible the figures assigned to the school-plus-farm work-plan, which in this case means tobacco, the crop which more than any other requires the systematic attention of large numbers of human resources.

One must also remember that in economic terms, tobacco means an important source of foreign currency exchange for the country's development. Consequently, tobacco requires the efforts of many and they must be provided.

Work Drive Week Underway

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez]

[Text] The Consolacion del Sur tobacco harvesters, given the task of planting 415 caballerias (the largest number for a municipality in the province), have been busy since yesterday on the Week of Victory, watering

nursery beds, preparing the soil and planting, thereby giving a firm response to the 60 days of decisive effort.

As proposed, Consolacion del Sur farmers want to get back on schedule for the season's work, which has been seriously affected by the October and early November rains. The two state enterprises (Juan Casanueva and Paco Cabrera) have the same objective, although they have not been as hard hit as the cooperatives. Suffice it to say that the municipality has lost some 20,000 seedlings due to the inclemency of the weather, which has affected the preparation of the soil and planting.

In order to catch up with the schedule and make the coming months' work easier, the small farmers have pledged to irrigate 17,000 seedlings during a 7-day week, complete the different processes on 168 caballerias and plant 68, tasks unanimously approved by members of the party, presidents and vice-presidents of the cooperatives and advisers in the Ministry of Agriculture, all of whom attended the plenary meeting at which the Week of Victory was announced. The meeting was held in the new facilities for the Consolacion del Sur bird-raising plan.

It was also learned at the meeting that the farmers will receive machinery from the tobacco enterprises and other sectors of the economy that have tractors, harrows and other implements needed to prepare the ground.

Consolacion del Sur farmers will have to make a great effort to attain the previously mentioned figures in the three basic tobacco activities now underway.

Emulation

There was an emotional moment at the meeting when Juan de Dios Ortiz, member of the party's municipal committee, spoke on behalf of the southern zone and issued a challenge to the others to compete in fulfilling their tasks. Responses were quick in coming from Puerto de Golpe Herradura and including Pilotos. In the common undertaking, every member of the party's municipal committee handles a specific area of cooperatives as part of the plan to face the inclement weather.

Conclusions

In a brief address, Heriberto Morales, member of the party's provincial committee and first secretary in Consolacion del Sur, emphasized that all factors have shown their interest in helping farmers to catch up in their tobacco activities. The only thing that remains to be seen, he said, is the farmers' response to the aid.

The speaker outlined six fundamental points for achieving the objectives proposed: coordination of work to be done by leadership councils of the cooperatives; arrival of tractors at the cooperatives (where they are needed); continuing involvement in this major undertaking on the part of

activists; supervising tractor drivers and requiring 16 hours of work; a review of work done yesterday, today and tomorrow and the holding of a plenary meeting similar to the one described on Saturday, 17 November, in order to learn the results of the Week of Victory.

Morales issued a general appeal that all tasks be completed. He specifically addressed himself to communist members of cooperatives, whom he said would have a decisive, supervisory role in these cardinal days of the tobacco season in Consolacion del Sur.

Party Leader Addresses Question

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez]

[Text] "This supervision enables us to see how work is progressing on plans drafted in the province by each of the sectors involved in tobacco production. This is a mechanism that will show us how guidelines are actually applied, whether they are correct and objective, whether we should make changes in some cases in order to improve and gain experience for the rest of the province and the future as well."

These remarks were made by Carol Miranda Gonzalez, second secretary of the party's provincial committee, in summing up the supervision and aid which for 6 days, from 12 to 17 November, was provided to organizations involved in tabacco production in San Juan y Martinez.

At the beginning of her speech and in speaking about the drop in both quality and quantity that has occurred, he said that the province has drawn up and applied the proper plans in order to remedy the situation, based on the directive "Analysis of Tobacco Activities," issued by the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee. She went on to say that from the very beginning of this season, every sector learned of its responsibilities in order to put the vital document into practice.

Touching upon supervision once again. Miranda said that its results are also a warning of deficiencies, not only in San Juan y Martinez, but in the entire province. "There is a percentage of deficiencies that are due to the climate, but another percentage has resulted from the fact that the existing plans have not been correctly carried out. We must therefore work very hard to eliminate problems facing us, problems that depend upon human action."

Miranda then referred to the words of Fidel and Raul, asking that citizens be more demanding in all spheres. The second secretary of the provincial party said that this is a matter for practical application. "This cannot be a mere matter of rhetoric. One of the main factors in being more demanding is outlining objectives to be achieved, when they are to be achieved and who is responsible for them."

Miranda repeated that the current season is made even more complex by the general delay in meeting the schedule. She cited the adverse weather conditions in September, October and the first week of November, which has caused losses in the seedbeds, delays in preparing the ground and therefore, a lag in the planting plan. The small farm sector was to have planted 252 caballerias by 10 November instead of the 25 it completed, and the enterprises were to have planted 78 instead of 40. Miranda also mentioned the delayed delivery of certain items needed for the seasonal work. All of this was defined as an accumulation of activities requiring an additional effort and special work on all fronts in order to complete the planting of the 3,000 caballerias proposed for the province. Out of the 3,000, 347.1 are in the area of the municipality being watched.

"We cannot fail to meet the objective. We reaffirm it despite all difficulties and we also confirm the quality that must be obtained in the various types of tobacco, especially those that are exported. It is therefore indispensable that we not go beyond the schedule of planting by as much as 1 hour. In other words, this activity must be completed by 15 January."

Miranda went on to say that the goals means giving priority to and speeding up the rate at which the ground is being prepared. This will be achieved by coming early and staying on the job, not by arriving late and leaving early. This same spirit must apply to irrigation work and care of seedbeds. The plants must be watered in time in order to ensure that planting does not go beyond the date of 15 January, she emphasized.

"We must not lose a single seedling for transplant. There must be coordination of this activity and if the enterprises are lacking in plants which the small farm sector has, the plants must be planted in the enterprise fields, and when enterprises have plants but no land available, they must be taken to cooperatives that are ready for them so that they can be planted.

"It must be made very clear that no plants ready for planting can be lost -- not a single one -- because we have set up the mechanisms for ascertaining where the ground is ready and where there are seedlings for that ground. It is all a matter of properly directing human resources for this movement and we have also worked on this front so that not a single man or woman is lacking at any given moment."

She went on to say that in revolutionary work, in the objectives that we have proposed, in the enthusiasm that we demonstrate, it is not enough simply to know what tasks are before us. Rather, "it is necessary, especially in the complex situation facing us, to implement more effective and exceptional mechanisms in order to complete the work. The Ministry of Agriculture, ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] and all sectors that are in any way involved in tobacco production must, with the party exercising its guiding role, set up systematic controls in order to evaluate progress as many times as necessary."

Once again citing the need to be demanding, Miranda emphasized that we must move from rhetoric to practice, from general to specific objectives. Being up on everything and having a solution for every problem is what the season's situation demands," she added.

"All of this enthusiasm, all of this determination to overcome, must be measured. We must know where tractors are needed, where seedbeds are weedy, where seedlings are needed, how many men are required in a given place, who is going to move them. That is efficiency, that is being demanding and that is the only way to meet the objectives proposed. That is how we must all proceed, from the smallest farm to the highest level of leadership."

Turning to other results of supervision and aid, the second secretary of the party's provincial committee said that "it is inadmissible for workers to be earning hourly wages in activities that are regulated or that could be regulated. In this area we have moved backward and the Ministry of Agriculture must take measures."

She repeated that in Pinar del Rio, one cannot speak of successes if we do not achieve objectives set forth for tobacco production. In the specific case of San Juan, she said that one cannot speak of successes if we do not hoist the victorious banners exemplifying the traditional yield and the quality recognized throughout the world in the production of tobacco, an area in which the municipality is known as the "tobacco Mecca."

"We are confident and optimistic because the people of San Juan and the province will emerge victorious from this task that the Revolution and the commander in chief demand of us," she concluded.

Sunday Work Response

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 30 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez]

[Text] Nearly 1,300 Consolacion del Sur services workers will be mobilized on Sunday for tasks in the current gobacco season, responding to the appeal made by Carol Miranda, second secretary of the provincial committee of the party, that citizens work 7 days of the week.

These giant mobilizations will last until April and will involved all the sectors of the municipality in rotation. After this contingent will come the economic, agricultural and education spheres. The goal of all these emerging forces is to work between 9 and 10 hours a day, as required by the delays that have occurred in planting, which should be completed by the end of December.

The number of persons previously mobilized will be maintained on all Sundays, although in an extreme case, it may be increased. Work is also being

done in Consolacion to place all personnel in Red Brigades, an ideal method for achieving greater punctuality, better use of the working day and consequently, greater productivity.

In addition, on Wednesday, the party's municipal bureau presided over assemblies held in the districts of the Juan Casanueva and Paco Cabrera enterprises, where the members of the high productivity detachments, the regular workers and students pledged to work all day Saturday.

In this way, Consolacion del Surresidents are following the guidelines of the second secretary of the party's provincial committee set forth at the last 10-day inspection of the tobacco season. On Wednesday, this reporter was also able to observe, on a tour of camps of students and detachments and in visits to the different districts with regular workers, as well as in the city itself, that all Consolacion del Sur is a compact mass anxious to catch up with the planting schedule.

11,464
CSO: 3010

CASTRO DISCUSSES SUGARCANE DISEASE, HARVEST PROBLEMS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday presided over a national meeting held in the auditorium to discuss the sugarcane harvest.

Participating in the meeting were representatives of all sectors whose work is related to the development of this fundamental economic task. Reports were given by Raul Trujillo, vice minister of agriculture for sugarcane; Marcos Lage, minister of the sugar industry; Irma Sanchez, chairwoman of the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply; and Diocles Torralba, vice president of the Council of Ministers.

Several speeches were also delivered at the meeting, which was attended by members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers, ministers, first secretaries of the party in the provinces, presidents of the Provincial People's Government Assemblies, sugar officials in each province, agricultural, plant health and agricultural technicians and leaders of the trade unions and other mass organizations.

In summing up the meeting, our commander in chief urged an early conclusion of the sugarcane harvest and appealed for a special effort in the sugarcane sector of agriculture, particularly with respect to clearing the fields. He mentioned the effects of the plague known as "rust disease," although he emphasized that the growth of weeds in sugarcane fields was worse than any disease. He called for the establishment of emulation in weeding between the government cane fields and between the latter and the cooperatives.

In another portion of his address, he asked for strict quality control in all aspects of the harvest, beginning with ourselves. He also stressed the need to comply with the planting plans which the country has proposed.

The commander in chief hailed the imminent startup of two new sugarmills and said that the quality of sugar must be improved in the industry. This must be the industry's fundamental task, he emphasized.

He called for the establishment of a reserve of men and equipment to go into action when yields are very high so that the harvest will not carry over into March and April, and he urged that all problems arising in the mills be attended to immediately.

He also stated that 1980 must be the most efficient year for sugarcane.

11,464
CSO: 3010

MURDER OF EMIGRE BY COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES DENOUNCED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 30 Nov 79 p 54

[Article by Reinaldo Penalver Moral: "Murder of Eulalio J. Negrin"]

[Text] As this issue went to press, a wave of civic condemnation spread over the country from one end to the other because of the cowardly shooting of Eulalio J. Negrin on Sunday morning, 25 November, in Union City, New Jersey, United States, where he lived. He had participated in the talks between representatives of the Cuban community abroad and the Cuban Government in November and December 1978.

According to the news dispatches, Negrin, who was president of the Cuban Program in New Jersey, was shot five times as he started to get in his car. His 12-year-old son Richard was in the car and watched horrified as his father fell face down, bathed in blood.

In spite of the fact that the attackers managed to get away after the attack, the police said that there were two men in a silver car with a red top.

The news agencies reported that Negrin was still alive when the police reached the scene but died upon arrival at Riverside General Hospital.

Some months ago, the victim had opened the Cuban Social Club in New Jersey to aid reunification of the Cuban family. Shortly thereafter, there was a dynamite attack against that place; the terrorist organization Omega 7 took credit for that in a telephone call made to the AP news agency.

As of press time, there have been no indications that the U.S. police have arrested any suspects in this murder which follows the murder of comrade Carlos Muniz Varela in San Juan, Puerto Rico, last May. He was a member of the "Antonio Maceo" brigade and, like

Negrin, went to Cuba to participate in the dialog with the Cuban authorities.

Negrin was asked, during his last visit to Cuba, why the Cuban terrorists can act with impunity when it is well known that the U.S. authorities know the names, meeting places and all the plans of the terrorist elements opposed to the dialog. He responded:

"Look, this plays a very important role for these counterrevolutionary and terrorist groups since the United States has been using these same groups all the time. If they arrest them and persecute them, they will have to find other elements tomorrow to use for certain work with which they do not want to dirty their hands or have any type of connection. The authorities know who these elements are, where they live, where they operate, how they operate and with whom but they need them for the future."

When he referred to the specific case of Carlos Muniz' murder, Negrin stated:

"We are convinced that the elements there in New Jersey participated in the cowardly murder of comrade Muniz. We say this because, in the years that I have been leader of that community, there have been occasions when one has access to certain secrets of the counterrevolutionary organizations. Unfortunately, the persons who provide that type of information do not want to be directly involved in these matters."

He concluded:

"The Cuban Program is and will be fought in order to help the poor in New Jersey. In 1964, we were able to help reunite thousands of Cubans there. Now we are aiding family reunification through the dialog and these negotiations that have just come to a happy ending for all the Cubans in the United States."

Cuban Community in Madrid

On Monday afternoon Dr Rosendo Canto, chairman of the Family Reunification Committee who lives in Madrid and has been visiting Havana for a few days, called in local and foreign journalists to condemn, in the name of his institution, the cowardly murder of Eulalio J. Negrin.

Doctor Canto, who is also a member of the group of 75, expressed his sorrow concerning this crime committed "against a man of good faith, against a Cuban who was working hard for family reunification and for harmony and peace in our country."

He made a call to all the Cuban communities abroad to condemn this brutal murder and demand an investigation by the FBI concerning the activities of those whom he called "ruthless groups of terrorists." He stated: "They are trying to destroy the only serious thing that has been done for Cuban peace abroad in the 21 years since the revolution."

From Miami

In a brief telephone interview from Miami with JUVENTUD REBELDE, Reverend Jose Reyes, chairman of the Committee of 75, expressed total repudiation and condemnation of the bloody deed.

Reverend Reyes revealed: "We are demanding that the U.S. authorities arrest these terrorists, that the murderers be captured and tried and that the entire weight of justice be felt. We are against violence and want peace."

He emphasized that this deed is an attack against reunification of the Cuban family, against the Cuban community in the United States in general and against the most elementary laws of relationships between civilized men and women. He said that he had stated this in a press conference held in Miami Monday morning.

He revealed that the terrorist organization Omega 7, in a secret telephone call, claimed credit for the murder and stated that it would continue until it had eliminated the last participant of the dialog between representatives of the Cuban community abroad and the Cuban Government.

Lastly he sent the following message: "Nothing or no one can detain the reunification of the Cuban family. That is the statement that I want to make for all the Cuban community here and on our beloved island so that you know that we stand firm and that our commitment is with history; we will fulfill it until the end."

Message from ICAP

ICAP [Cuban Institute for Friendship with Foreign Countries] sent a message to Reverend Jose Reyes, chairman of the Committee of 75, expressing with great pain and indignation that it had received the unhappy news and that it wanted "to express to you, to the members of the Committee of 75 and to Negrin's relatives our most heartfelt solidarity at this time of pain and indignation and our conviction that the efforts for reunification of the Cuban family and for the fulfillment of the agreements in the dialog, so honorably and disinterestedly carried out by Mr Eulalio Negrin, cannot be stopped by those who desperately resort to murder in an attempt to detain this process that will unfailingly end with the unity of all Cubans."

The message ended with the condolences of Rene Rodriguez Cruz and Jorge Gallardo, president and vice president respectively of ICAP, to all the members of the Cuban community abroad.

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GUANAJAY PRISON REHABILITATION SYSTEM SUCCESSFUL

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 23 Nov 79 pp 34-37

[Article by Reinaldo Penalver Moral: "Return to Society"]

[Text] In Guanajay Prison, 45 kilometers from the capital, there is an interesting experiment going on for the rehabilitation of men who have committed a crime. It is based on their participation in industrial work while they also participate in cultural and sports activities and increase their education and training.

Our visit to this prison helped us get to know the prisoners, talk with them and verify the results that the rehabilitation system applied there has already shown. This experiment, although with individual characteristics, is part of the national policy aimed at permitting men who at some time have committed a crime to start down the road to return to society.

Naturally, this revolutionary concept of the penitentiary system does not in any way contradict the need for society to severely punish those who attack it and the normal development of civic life. The strategy against crime is clear: to fight it at its roots. The strategy concerning the criminal is also clear: give him the opportunity to make amends when he deserves it but make the full weight of justice be felt when the case demands it. Our body of laws as well as our judges, attorney generals and other officials exist to fight and punish those who try to harm society.

In most cases, the men who have violated the laws of society have a low level of education which sometimes limits their understanding of the laws in effect. Thus rehabilitation is not easy; its success depends to a great extent on the readiness of the prisoner to rejoin society and begin a normal life as a citizen.

Some even refuse to participate in the rehabilitation system.

The joint work of the Ministry of the Steelworking Industry and MININT [Ministry of Interior] led to the construction of industrial centers at different penitentiaries in the country several years ago. As part of the group of institutions and political, social and mass organizations that support MININT in the rehabilitation work, these centers have a big responsibility: to draw up a schedule for the return to society of these men who, for one reason or another, have been separated from it.

There are innumerable anecdotes that could be told about this and how the results of the complex rehabilitation work at Guanajay Prison are beginning to show.

How Did All This Happen?

In 1961 when the national rehabilitation plan was established, the general work objectives that used productive activity as the basis of the rehabilitation work were outlined. In 1970 MININT increased prisoner participation in work, experimentally beginning the construction of the Valle del Peru Dairy Plan. Later, in Guanajay through coordination between MININT and the Ministry of Light Industry, a project to construct a factory began and training for prisoners started. Later, for organizational reasons, the Ministry of Basic Industry was put in charge of the project and construction was finished, with production beginning in 1977.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's 1970 visit to Guanajay was especially useful and encouraging to this project. He stated that cultural and ideological training was fundamental in order to achieve true rehabilitation of the prisoner with the primary element being the tie to work as a training instrument.

With this premise, the directors of the Metal Products Enterprise of Basic Industry, in coordination with MININT, began to plan a complex that could be erected next to the prison.

[Question] When did work begin there?

[Answer] Work began there in 1977. Now 3 million pesos have been invested in basic means owned by the enterprise. In spite of this, there is continued investment in equipment which is necessary for the installation of the muffler and radiator factory. The most important thing that this unit has, from the investment point of view, is not its economic situation but the in-depth, intensive work by construction workers, MININT soldiers and the prisoners themselves who have been trained in the process of industrial development.

At this time, the men who are paying their debts to society have finished several units in which nails, filters, iron products, steel wool and car mufflers are produced.

When we were in Guanajay, the completion of a factory for car springs, a warehouse and a hall was jubilantly announced and finishing touches were being given to the construction of the radiator factory.

Also the possibility of undertaking the construction of an installation to produce an average of 15,000 tons of steel structures for buildings to be constructed at new industrial installations was discussed.

According to what we could learn, in most cases the prisoners have low educational levels. We saw that now many are already at the fourth semester of secondary school and some have begun more advanced studies.

The men with whom we talked, some with long sentences because they committed very serious crimes, told us that all their rights are recognized here and they are guaranteed proper food, medical care and personal care.

They also expressed their satisfaction in the wages that they receive and the concern of the prison officials for their families' well-being.

They seemed to be convinced that the revolution has given them great opportunities and that they should respond to that gesture by society. They also knew that their social reintegration was guaranteed and that when they are released, they will be guaranteed a job and wages based on the existing labor scale. This placement is made possible through the Office of Penitentiary Establishments which is in charge of the reintegration of prisoners to society as well as their labor placement, based on each man's abilities, in coordination with other state organizations. This office also prevents recidivism.

Joint Resolution No. 2/75 of MININT and MINTRAB [Ministry of Labor] was issued to create and regulate the work of the committees at the municipal and provincial level concerning the placement of the released prisoners based on the skills that they have acquired.

Concerning the prisoners' contribution to volunteer work, let us go back to 1977, the first year of production in this industry. There was a problem then with the arrival of raw materials which meant that production had to be stopped. The prisoners were consulted and they responded appropriately. Production was begun outside while the buildings were being erected. There were other delays caused by

the delay in raw materials and they worked on volunteer workdays to make up for these. This showed the effectiveness of the rehabilitation work which is also based on competition as one more element in the group of activities aimed at total rehabilitation.

There is a regulation for competition in prisons. Its application has the objective of helping forge labor discipline in the prisoner and forming work habits that will help him when he rejoins society. This competition stimulates increased productivity in the work that the prisoner does; management and control are under the prison officials in coordination with industry.

We asked comrade Felix Borrego, director of the enterprise, some questions.

[Question] Did they work extra days as volunteers?

[Answer] Of course, a feverish recovery process quickly began. Frequently they gave 5 or 6 hours of volunteer work daily.

[Question] Could it be said that this was stimulated by competition?

[Answer] Yes, volunteer work became intensive when a fraternal rivalry between the different shops began.

[Question] Did they meet the quota that year?

[Answer] Yes, without any problem. What is more, the 1978 production quota was about 7,562,000 pesos. In October, some comrades feared that it would be hard to meet since they were at 4 million. Assemblies and meetings started in order to ask for opinions and to see if it could be met or not; the prisoners said that it would. At that time, they began intensive, nonstop work.

The prisoners were stimulated and won distinction.

After our visit to this prison, we left convinced that industrial work has a basic role in prisoner rehabilitation. Marx indicated that the only thing capable of discipline was industry because men group in large collectives, exchange experiences and concerns and learn all the problems that there are in society.

The experiment at Guanajay Prison is already yielding results. The men who are there are learning the benefits of working and living honorably and are rehabilitated in order to eventually rejoin the society with which they contracted a debt at one time.

The prison group has councils of prisoners which collaborate with prison officials concerning educational work. They are distinguished

by an armband that they always wear. They are freely elected in mass assemblies for a period of 6 months based on their conduct, attitude toward work and other qualities.

We talked with Lt Julio Acosta who is in charge of rehabilitation about the extraordinary change in the attitude of the prisoners here. He attributed all this rich experience obtained in these 2 years to a very important factor: industrial work. Acosta had many statistics. About 80 percent of the prison population participates in the work; a high percentage also studies at different levels. The criminal activities that prisoners have traditionally committed during their stay in prison have been eliminated; not a single criminal deed has been recorded in the past year.

The prisoners hold their assemblies by shops monthly. They present and discuss every type of problem from work organization to production flow.

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REPORT ON PARATROOPER UNIT ACTIVATION ANNIVERSARY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Dec 79 pp 12-13

[Article by Jesus Casal Guerra: "Parachutes in the Air Once More"]

[Text] The first man jumped. His parachute began to spread without releasing the AN-2 until the cream-colored dome opened and, with a snap, broke the silence in space. The first man jumped and presented the same picture as those men 5 years ago who, on a morning like this, felt on their shoulders the pull of the ropes way up there under the blue sky alone with the wind. That was when this airborne and air mobile unit was officially formed.

The landing strip vibrated with the tension of the paratroopers as it did on 22 November 1974. The head of the unit and Major Lopez were there, the latter with his tremendous wealth of experience. He suffered the loss of his first child, also a paratrooper, in the internationalist missions but he did not think twice about his child going into this specialty that is his life. First Lieutenant Pozo was also there, the man of many air emergencies who does not have a minute's rest that is not used for talking to novices to transmit to them what he knows.

The fifth anniversary of the foundation of this unit is being commemorated today. It is a day of involuntary recollections and reflections when the love these men have for their unit grows, when memories of the many important missions that they have carried out are stirred up and when each of them evaluates his participation in writing the pages of rich combat traditions that have accumulated.

All were ready to jump early. On the range, in the parachute preparation areas, on the landing strip and in the airplanes and helicopters, their faces tanned by the sun and wind reflected joy, responsibility, stoicism, unlimited courage and firm determination to confront today's tasks and those given to them in the future by the revolution and the commander in chief.

The commemorative ceremony began with the chief's salute to his soldiers. The unit, in perfect formation wearing blue berets and fitted camouflage uniforms, was here once more to receive the national colors.

The ceremony was not fancy; on the contrary, it was simple but impressive for those of us who know the history of these mature youths, these soldiers whose most valuable qualities include simplicity and modesty.

Capt Carlos Carreras Moirel, paratrooper and founder of the unit, spoke in their name. His words carried the determination of each and every one of his comrades when he expressed their readiness to carry out all missions assigned to them by the party and the superior command.

In front of his soldiers and his chiefs, Carreras Moirel listed combat missions, maneuvers, assignments, training and the daily duty which they have never had trouble carrying out.

He spoke and said things that his men know well because they were participants but that did not keep satisfaction and memories from filling their hearts. He spoke and there was commitment in his words as chief and soldier. He spoke and there was determination in his words as a revolutionary soldier. He spoke and there was conviction in his words as a paratrooper.

Then came the conclusions of Lt Col Urbelino Betancourt Cruces who recalled how and under what conditions this combat unit was formed when only 17 paratroopers began to be trained.

In his speech he said that it is not easy to find such a young unit with such a rich history of combat traditions starting with the maneuver "Ayacucho-150" when they first were congratulated by the commander in chief. He ended with what is these men's raison d'etre: "to continue preparing themselves so that this unit remains prepared for everything and ready for anything."

After the closing words, the men went to the parachute preparation areas where they demonstrated their knowledge about parachute preparation and preparation of combat equipment. Near the landing strip, the engines of the airplanes and helicopters that will carry the small units into space began to roar.

Then one after another, with great precision, the paratroopers appeared in the air once more as on 22 November 1974.

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FIDEL CASTRO'S SISTER JUANITA COMMENTS ON LIFE IN NATION

Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 1 Dec 79 pp 78-83

[Interview with Juanita Castro, Fidel Castro's sister, by K. B.--date and place not given]

> [Text] The Cuban revolution is now 20 years old but all is not well in the paradise of Fidel Castro whose own son Ramon [as published; presumably Fidel, Jr.] is rumored to have asked for political asylum in Spain. Juanita, Fidel's sister lives in exile in Miami. There she received the special correspondent of FIGARO-MAGAZINE and explained to him the reasons of "her total opposition to the Marxist dictatorship" of her brother.

[Question] When your brother overthrew Batista you stood by his side. What was then your role?

[Answer] When we overthrew Batista I was filled with hope for my country. There was a lot to be done. Poverty was rampant. Immediately I worked for the deprived people. Particularly for those of the easter province of Cuba long abandoned to their fate by the preceding regime. The task was enormous and very naively I was convinced that Fidel was going to carry out all promises he had publicly made to the people.

[Question] Did you discuss the future of Cuba with Fidel Castro?

[Answer] Yes, very often. He promised Eldorado.... But, one day, while we had a private discussion, I had to admit the obvious: his promises were nothing but a huge farce. He confessed to me that the people had to make sacrifices and wait a while longer before establishing a true democracy. I warned him against the misdeeds of the communists who were in the process of quickly taking over the army leadership. The communists mentioned had done nothing for the revolution. On the contrary, some of them held high offices in Batista's regime. Fidel had assured me on several occasions that they would be eliminated and that Cuba would never be communist.

[Question] Do you believe that the Cuban political regime is comparable to other communist regimes in the world?

[Answer] There is no possible comparison between the Cuban communist regime and other dictatorial regimes in the world. Fidel's regime is worse: more cruel, more inhuman.

[Question] Are there also concentration camps in Havana?

[Answer] Of course. We also have our goulags. There are about 500,000 prisoners who work day and night in frightful conditions. The rest of the population is not much better off since people have to work hard for a miserable salary. Cuba is a vast prison encircled with water. Did you know that to go from one province to the other you must have, as in USSR, an internal passport? All travel is regulated. Besides, it is impossible to leave the country legally. This is why the great majority of Cubans try all possible means to escape. The most common means still remains the boat.

[Question] Do you mean to say that Cuba also has its boat-people?

[Answer] It is too often forgotten that Cuba is living the same destiny as Vietnam or Cambodia. Nobody ever mentioned the genocide of our people and yet it does exist all the same. This summer 300 refugees arrived on the coasts of the USA on fragile craft. Here, in Miami, we have several anti-Castro organizations who help them to find a place to live at first and then to find a job.

Fidel Is the Most Corrupt of All

[Question] Who really rules the country?

[Answer] In principle there is only one social class in Cuba. In fact there are two: the rich, i.e. the communists and the poor, i.e. the people. The leaders are the party members. Fidel spoils them. They have special shops where everything is available while the people die of hunger. When I lived there I had the opportunity to see the first shop reserved for the elite. It had been opened in the Miramar district and was also reserved for the Russians. I talked about it to Fidel. He answered me that it was normal because we had to treat our guests well. He thought that those who had fought for the revolution should be better treated than the others.

[Question] Is your brother's regime corrupt?

[Answer] That is an open secret. All the leaders own several houses with servants at their disposal. They do not bother with morality and live with several women. They can confiscate what they desire. True oriental potentates.....

[Question] What does Fidel Castro do to fight this corruption?

[Answer] He does nothing since he is the most corrupt of all. He is the "lider". He loves luxury and the good life. He does not deny himself anything. He wants something, he confiscates it. He is the richest man in Latin America. All the millions of dollars he stole from the people he sent abroad.

Fidel Has Killed and Will Kill

[Question] The Castro myth is known. Tell us about the man.

[Answer] Fidel has always had a strong personality. Thus, when he was studying law he already tried to impose his will on other students in order to become their leader. He often was in the company of a gangster group. His parents, by the way, suffered greatly from the company he kept. He had no scruples. What counted for him was to have power for power's sake. To get what he wanted he killed and he will kill again.

Fidel a Multimillion Tyrant

[Question] Would he kill you?

[Answer] Certainly. For every communist dictator kills those in his way, their own relatives included. Anyway, when I lived in exile in Mexico, he attempted to have me kidnaped by his secret agents. By chance I was able to foil his plans, thanks to the complicity of a diplomat of the Cuban embassy in Mexico, I had to hide for a whole month in order to escape a renewed attempt at kidnaping. Yet we got on well when we were young. I remember we used to play together in my father's plantation. We particularly liked to play cards and to go swimming together. But Fidel has forgotten all these good times. How can I still consider him as my brother? Another example: on 21 December 1964 he tried to have my pharmacy-drugstore set on fire by his agents. The fire destroyed a dry cleaner's the James Quality Cleaner next to my store. The fire was directed at me since, according to the police, the proprietor of that store had nothing to be afraid of. He even apread the rumor that our brother Ramon was illegitimate.... You have to be prepared for anything with him. He is crazy and I would not be surprised if one of these days he sends a missile to Florida. Or some other place.

[Question] What were the relations between Fidel Castro and Che Guevara?

[Answer] At first they were excellent. However, I believe that Fidel was suspicious of Che's charisma. Perhaps it was not jealousy, but certainly a great distrust. He resented him as a potential competitor.

Cuba Is Poorer Than Under Batista

[Question] What do you think of the present economical situation of Cuba?

[Answer] Fidel and his buddies destroyed every economic sector in Cuba. Today we are confronting a recession. The economy is on the edge of the abyss and it only needs one step forward to be hurled into the void. That is normal. Since the essence of communism is the negation of economic progress. Our people is the most miserable and the most wanting of all peoples. We are even poorer than at the time of Batista.

[Question] What do you think of the political situation of Cuba on the international political chessboard?

[Answer] Cuba has become a colony of the USSR like Checoslovakia or Poland. And Fidel is its administrator. Cuba is not nonalined. In spite of the fantastic sums alloted to propaganda to give of Cuba an image of independence, Fidel is nonetheless a puppet of the Soviets. The free world must realize that the USSR is in the process of destabilizing Africa with the help of Cuban troups. Look what happened in Angola! This is only the dress rehearsal of a vast tragedy which will soon shake all Africa if the free world does not react.

[Question] What do you think of the attitude of western political parties in regard to what is happening in Cuba?

[Answer] Unfortunately they are not doing anything positive. They talk of what is going on in Argentina or Chile, but they are not worried by the genocide in my country. Nevertheless, there is no difference whatever between a dictatorship of the extreme right and Fidel's dictatorship.

[Question] When and how did you escape from Cuba?

[Answer] I left Cuba on 4 June 1964 by air. I first went to Mexico. On 29 July the Mexican authorities officially granted me political asylum. The same day I made a declaration on TV indicating my total opposition to Fide.

I Left My Fiancé in Cuba

[Question] Why did you later choose Miami as refuge?

[Answer] Simply because Miami is not far from my country. And because nearly 300,000 of my fellow citizens live there. Besides it was easier to make radio broadcasts from here, rather than from Mexico.

[Question] Are you an American citizen?

[Answer] No, I am only a resident. I did not ask for American citizenship because I hope one day to return to my country. Here I have no ties. I am not married and I left my fiancé in Cuba. He would not follow me as he was a captain in Fidel's army. He preferred his career to our love.

[Question] What are your activities in Miami?

[Answer] I direct a small pharmacy-drugstore in the Cuban district of Miami. We are 3 associates. I earn a modest living. I am mostly busy with helping my fellow citizens. In 1974 I created an association: the "Marta Abreu Foundation". It is the name of a Cuban woman famous for her struggle against the Spaniards in the wars of independence. I often give lectures at universities, I organize protest marches against Fidel's regime, etc.

The Cubans Are Bound to Revolt

[Question] Do you think that your brother's regime is eventually condemned?

[Answer] When a limb is gangrenous it has to be amputated. I think that our people are preparing for such an oepration. It won't be without pain because army and police are very powerful. But the people have had enough of misery. They are bound to revolt.

[Question] And if the regime falls do you agree to put on trial all those responsible?

[Answer] The people are sovereign. To them to judge if those who killed deserve death.

[Question] Would you accept without reaction that your brother be condemned to death?

[Answer] I refuse to answer this question.

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DESERTIONS, OTHER PROBLEMS AFFECTING NICKEL INDUSTRY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 30 Nov 79 pp 16-24

[Article by Alberto Pozo: "Visit to Moa: Investigation of Social Problems"]

[Text] Inherent in this article is the possibility of its becoming a source of brotherly controversy, inasmuch as it takes up the complex problems affecting Moa, problems about which there are varying opinions.

Moa and the entire eastern mining region will gradually -- perhaps in long-range terms -- come to carry an even greater weight in our economy because all of its production will be "hard," a term which on the world market is equivalent to sustained or rising prices that resist the acute drops of other so-called "soft articles.

It is not our purpose in this article to tell of the great investments that are being made or planned in the long run in order to establish the solid heavy industrial base that will permanently guarantee our socioeconomic development. These are known to the public and we shall deal with them in other reports.

Moa demands that daily heroism which is so difficult to achieve, perhaps because one of the barriers to overcome is the possible monotony of daily work and its thousand and one tiny problems which, without our realizing it, penetrate the mind and, unknown to us, undermine the will. Once again, the proverb reveals the profound wisdom of the people: "There is no small enemy."

Moa demands that daily heroism which, in one of his books, "Tierras Virgenes," the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev states: "It exists when the people consciously and willingly accept the penalties, knowing that in another place, there might not be any."

This is the situation of Moa, the mining region and many other places in Cuba, the result of our underdevelopment, which logically enough is characterized by the lack of resources needed to meet all needs of society at the same time.

As the cornerstone of the philosophy of our socioeconomic development, one must point to the speech of the commander in chief before the National People's Government Assembly on 24 December 1977. From that speech, we take one of the key concepts: "With all the strength, experience and solidity achieved by our revolution, we shall devote ourselves to the development of our economy, consolidate that economy and change its structure."

Although it is a question of the country's economy as a whole, our problems are reflected with pristine clarity in Moa and the entire northeastern mining region. This accurate concept does not exclude the indispensable development of social conditions that make man feel the work of the Revolution which reaches him directly, the great economic undertaking in which he is involved and whose results will benefit him in the long run. Let us recall that there is not a single child without a school, not one adult without the possibility of work, all have the security of their daily food needs guaranteed and recreation is available that the people never dreamed of.

This need to devote ourselves to economic development, to the building of means of production, is the way to guarantee the establishment of means of consumption. And yet, housing, schools, hospitals, daycare centers, sports facilities and cultural and recreational centers are being built throughout the country, all at the same time.

Hypothesis on Moa

Things are going well at Moa, but this does not mean that there are no problems. We are going to examine those problems because one cannot bury one's head in the sand like the ostrich.

In order for Moa to become the country's source of heavy industry as rapidly as possible, we must stabilize the growing labor force, that labor force which is nearly completely specialized due to the high level of technology in the factories, where there are upper-level technical personnel, intermediate-level technicians and skilled workers. It is not only a question of plant personnel, but of all the needs of a future highly industrialized community that will experience explosive expansion for many years. In other words, that stability will be needed in order to meet the needs of the rest of the institutions, from universities to hospitals, theaters to sports.

On one of our visits to Moa, we tasted the delicious wine made at home by Santiago native Esteban Rivas: "Grapes grow very well in Moa!" Rivas is a "nickel man," the name given to those who came to the region before the revolutionary call to help start up the Pedro Soto Alba nickel plant. He soon tells me, "Some of the technicians want to leave Moa."

This is the problem that must be checked because it has its causes, causes which, in our opinion, can be eliminated with minimum investments and absolutely systematic work.

Let usmake ourselves clear: We are speaking about persons who have settled down in Moa or who would have to do so in order to work in the enterprises. Consequently, we shall not deal with the problems of construction workers here. Our remarks are backed by dozens and dozens of interviews -- some of them with groups -- with high- and intermediate-level technicians and skilled workers, housewives, women with several children, young people of both sexes, administrators in various sectors. Furthermore, we have practically all the nonsecret documents that have been put together on Moa, as well as psychological studies made by qualified organizations. We do not compromise any one person or any institution with our remarks. Those who read this article will decide for themselves whether or not they agree with it.

Concerning the possible causes of these real or latent desertions from Moa -- however minimal -- we have gathered together opinions about various contradictions related to the phenomenon:

There is no systematic journalistic effort in which all Cubans are told that in Moa, we shall devote the daily heroism for as long as necessary. Either a rosy picture is painted or only the problems are shown.

Cubans are capable of the most heroic actions, of providing the most glorious examples of internationalism and yet, it is difficult for them to display daily heroism.

There is a quantitative imbalance between men and women and this has a powerful effect on the state of mind, inasmuch as people need love as an element providing spiritual balance and biological normality.

While there does exist in Moa an infinite field in which the individual may practice his profession, skill or vocation, this fact is in contradiction with the recreational needs of man if one includes the whole range of spiritual life. A role of exceeding importance is played by the woman and difficulties in solving her daily problems, which in turn extends to the children. Furthermore, the family has no outside means of spiritual growth.

The concept of the municipality limits the amount of resources available to deal with a territory which is actually a broad region which should at least be considered as a special municipality.

It is our conclusion that the principal contradiction at the present time does not reside in the gap between the amount of housing available and existing needs, but rather, in the lack of spiritual life, of which recreation forms a part.

The core of the problem has to do with the characteristics of the community of Moa, which have a decisive influence on spiritual life. This is the topic we propose to examine, or at least begin to examine.

Significance of Moa and Daily Heroism

Are the men who work in Moa aware of the importance of the socioeconomic development of the region? They are perfectly aware of it.

Given this fact, one can ask the simple question: How is it possible that many comrades are willing to fulfill any internationalist mission, even at the cost of their lives, and yet, do not have the will to stay in Moa?

The fact is that the two social phenomena are not alike. Internationalism is the most coveted degree of the revolutionary (coveted in the best sense of the word). One's life will be sacrificed, if necessary, in pursuit of the extremely high ideal crowned by the highest glory of mankind. It is glory in direct combat, with a very obvious enemy, where one wins or dies. There is no opportunity for tedium.

But daily heroism is a colorless struggle against monotony, small difficulties: red dust, the lack of distractions, being far from one's family, the absence of women, material discomfort, and all of this for a very long time. It is a chain of obstacles.

It is necessary to reiterate the importance of the task undertaken (let us recall that one law of propaganda is repetition) if we do not want men to fail in their daily heroism, faced with the accumulation of petty details which, precisely because they are imperceptible, can break the spirit without one's realizing the process going on in these daily living conditions.

In addition, a study should be made to ascertain whether the press in general has adequately glorified the feat of the daily heroism of those working in Moa. We must accept criticism that applies to us and make the necessary effort to correct our deficiencies.

A man displaying daily heroism must be told of every step along the way, so that he may be aware of it, realize it and see, as if each one were a rung on a ladder he is climbing to reach the final objective.

In the specific area of the Moa region, it was not until the very recent 26 July 1979 that a fundamental weapon in this necessary and systematic task was available: that means of mass communication which the radio is. Moa now has the radiobroadcasting station "The Voice of Nickel."

Another means of mass communication is missing: the local press. And yet, at least in the Pedro Soto Alba enterprise, which is the industrial heart of Moa, the newspaper EL NIQUEL is being published and is beginning to play an important role in making people aware of daily heroism. It is hoped that the weekly EL MINERITO, whose publication was halted for reasons of technical difficulties, including the fact that it was printed in the distant capital of the province, the city of Holguin, will resume publication

soon. No major technical resources are needed. EL NIQUEL is put out in mimeograph form and has very good results with its criticisms!

"The Voice of Niquel" and organs such as EL NIQUEL and EL MINERITO will help to sustain the importance of daily heroism, and this social duty, illuminated by the spotlight of the direct mass media of propaganda and agitation will contribute to the stability of the working force in Moa.

Other Contradictions

It is stated that the main contradiction affecting stability is determined by the imbalance between the supply and demand of labor. Anyone who goes to Moa after having seen in during the early years of the 1960's would not recognize it. There are more and more multifamily dwellings. In recent years, an average of 400-500 apartments have been built a year, which is gradually solving the needs of foreign specialists, upper- and intermediate-level Cuban technicians and to a lesser extent, skilled workers. The ideal would be to build 600 apartments a year; only an extra boost is needed. But even with the current average, anyone intending to settle down in Moa knows that his turn will come within a reasonable length of time. Furthermore, the People's Government is providing facilities for the delivery of building materials, which is also helping to solve the problem.

Psychologically speaking, we would say that it is not the lack of housing which is decisive, inasmuch as there is a very real hope of attaining it within a reasonable length of time. Most of the persons with whom we spoke have housing in Moa, much of which we would classify as very good, and yet, many expressed a desire to move elsewhere.

There is one contradiction that has a great influence on the situation in Moa: the ratio of men and women. It has even been said -- undoubtedly with great exaggeration -- that there are 30 men for every woman, but the imbalance is obvious, even if it is due to the construction workers. They will remain in the region many years and this has an undeniable social effect.

This demographic fact has all kinds of negative consequences. As Becquer said: "As long as there are beautiful women, there will be poetry." But where there is a scarcity, disputes break out everywhere. The result? solitude, the isolation of established families, the desire to leave a region where recreation and social relations may constitute a latent danger.

There are those who say that the attention paid to contingents of women constitutes a source of headaches, but the equalization of sexes compensates for more sophisticated facilities that should be solved through the feminine presence. With an equalization in numbers, couples emerge. After all, love is one of the great inspirations in life; who can doubt it?

The treatment of the subject by an authority such as Leonid Brezhnev is interesting. A paragraph in his book "Tierras Virgenes" reads as follows: "The state and society cannot find an 'intended wife' for a young man, as it was once put, but an attempt must be made to avoid having purely masculine regions or feminine cities in a country. If population problems are properly solved, young people will find one another and be happy. They must be happy because otherwise, the country's prosperity is impossible." We emphasize the last line of the paragraph because the individual must be happy in Moa if we intend for him to remain there permanently.

In Moa, enterprises, units and work centers characteristic of the municipality's development are emerging. Priority must be given to women for all jobs in which their physiological nature is not a barrier. Furthermore, the country needs more restaurant workers schools, more schools for nurses, club directors, more ready-to-wear clothing workshops. Is it not possible to consider setting them up in Moa in view of this need to balance the sexes, which would eliminate much of the current tension?

Another aspect that must be taken into account in making an overall study of problems in Moa is the contradiction between the fact that according to the political and administrative division, Moa is simply a municipality, and yet, geographically speaking, it is a region. While the economic resources invested there are provided by the country, socially speaking, the budget is, to a great extent, municipal. Whence the imbalance, according to some. A comparison is made with the special municipality of the Isle of Youth and one notes that there are Moa residents who have gone there to live. From the recreational standpoint, the Isle of Youth has a series of facilities that Moa cannot equal: several developed beaches, such as the black sand beach of Bibjagua, the Playa del Este and others. Motels include El Colon, El Rancho and others. El Cochinito, Las Codornices and El Pavito are among its restaurants and the location is nearer Havana, which facilitates recreation. In contrast, Moa is 200 kilometers from Holguin, which means that it is not easy to make use of the recreation found in the provincial capital, which is made worse by the lack of transportation. In other words, Moa does not comply with the principle of being an average of 50 kilometers from the capital, a principle in keeping with one of the objectives of the political and administrative division, which was that municipal seats should have a focal point where over 50 percent of the labor force provides its services. In the case of Moa, it is even more urgent to solve these vital social aspects due to the geographic isolation. In addition, special treatment should be granted so that it would have more resources. However, we must remember that Moa's development will continue steadily, as will that of the entire mining region. Consequently, one must have a futuristic vision so that it will constitute one of the elements helping to attract thousands of families to settle down permanently in northern Oriente Province.

The other aspect that must be studied has to do with material and moral incentives. For example, the wage policy has yielded results with respect

to the construction workers, paying them for their housing and providing special project bonuses. There were also political considerations since the projects were viewed as pilot projects.

However, even within the labor force already in Moa and its vicinity, construction work is a pole of attraction. Let us say, for example, that a driver earns 80-90 pesos more in construction work than at the Pedro Soto Alba plant. As a result, the plant urgently needs drivers to transport the mineral because they leave for higher paying jobs. If this happens with Soto Alba, where the drivers, with their hazard pay and benefits, earn over 215 pesos, then what will happen with the rest of transportation in Moa, urban and university transportation or that of other enterprises such as those in the commercial field? One is forced to the conclusion that an imbalance in any of these factors affects development, meaning that all are equally important in the achievement of this great objective. This idea that Moa faces very specific characteristics, where everything is equally important, is what makes one think about equal, nondiscriminatory treatment by sectors, with the rank of special region or municipality. For example, the construction work driver earns more -- per priority project and housing -- and therefore, the university driver is at a disadvantage. Everything is important; consequently, priority should be granted to the region.

Essential Element of Recreation

The reason emerging most strongly from interviews with respect to the desire to leave Moa is the lack of recreation. From the responses, one infers that it is a broader concept: a spiritual gap, which we shall define later because we shall gradually explain it in an evolving and spontaneous way.

Undeniably, Moa is a community like any other as far as its general lines are concerned, but it has very individual features that have an unconscious effect on the responses of those interviewed.

In Moa, no one is from Moa, except for the exceptions that confirm the rule, the children born there. This has a decisive effect, because although they do not realize it, men or women who go to live in Moa live as if it were only temporary, continuing to consider their home what they left behind in Baracoa, Santiago or Havana. These men and women have not transplanted their roots to Moa and they spend their time thinking about vacations in order to go to Santiago, Holguin, Havana. "Look, when you visit families in Moa, it does not look as if they have homes. It is as if the people were only there temporarily; the houses are not warm," says Pedro Martinez, one of the EL NIQUEL reporters. In other words, no one thinks of Moa as something permanent; people's minds are elsewhere. This has a definite effect.

The fact that people come from all over contributes to a certain isolation, especially in the Rolo Monterrey section. This isolation exists in Moa

and is the antithesis of how people behave socially in Oriente Province. It results from the fact that the idiosyncrasies of the people from Havana are different from those of Sagua natives, and so on, even if it is only in certain traits. This has an effect. I visited a number of homes and noticed, as planner Martin Lliraldi told me, that "we come home from work and sit down in front of the television set with our wives and children, but we do not talk to one another." It is a little like the Spanish immigrant who longed for his homeland, established his family here, but never went back and died here. People have gone to Moa out of their revolutionary duty, but some have failed to realize that that duty, for those working in the industries and services, involves remaining permanently in that land which is the same as the one left behind because it is Cuban.

Lopez Carlon and I, Havana natives visiting Moa, were overwhelmed by its explosive, virgin, exuberant nature. Would it be an exaggeration to say that there may be other landscapes as fine but none more beautiful than in the region of Moa? No one spoke about them.

In contrast, we observed the Soviets, who come from much farther away and who are fascinated by the scenery: the sea, the greenery, the radiant sunshine! Do you know what the Soviet families do? On Sundays, they go on excursions into the mountains. Perhaps before the Moans, they have discovered the most beautiful snails in the world, the polymites -- naturally, canned so that they might reproduce and constitute a source of foreign exchange -- or perhaps they have found something that many of us have never seen: the wild black orchids. We must learn from the Soviets that profound sense of adaptation based on their collectivism and the diversification of their spiritual life.

Because it is new -- the community of Moa has existed from the late 1950's, practically speaking, since previously, there were only a few woodsmen's huts around a sawmill -- it has not assimilated the ecology of the region. It has not established an interrelation of man with nature which helps to diversify his spiritual life.

Because the community of Moa is new, one can almost contemplate the same scene that astounded the explorer Christopher Columbus, and not only the path of the great admiral and his discovery of iron and the forest resources -- what an economic windfall! -- but in addition, the region has accumulated an exceedingly rich history: the struggles of our natives against the conquistadors, the areas of the black freedom fighters -- like the famous El Frijol -- the feats of our rebel fighters, the Second Eastern Front, the struggle against infiltration. One very singular fact: Moa was the most unexpected and humiliating defeat in the field of technology that American imperialism received when an underdeveloped country started up the Moa nickel plant, which at that time represented the world vanguard in the sphere of mining.

One of the conditions for the formation of a stable community is knowing and therefore feeling one's own history, being aware of the mark left by one's ancestors, a mark that we must continue.

If there is anything very evident in the revolutionaries who have gone to Moa, it is their pride in having started the plant. That is the strongest local collective feeling. The other, in the order of a human being, is the moving memory of the heroic guerrilla fighter, the unforgettable Maj Ernesto Che Guevara. And the more remote a place might be in the Moa region, the more Che's memory is present. There is the Cayo Guam mines, eyes shine when the men remember how that man, using his atomizer in order to recover from an asthma attack, always arrived with a greeting for every miner in the underground mine galleries.

All of this must be written by the men of Moa, who must stop being mere residents of that place and feel what they truly are without knowing it: Moans. Fortunately, our trip coincided with the formation of the history committee, one of whose objectives is the founding of a regional museum.

Some people spoke to me about their fondness for literature, telling how they had won prizes in different contests and longed for a kind of Saiz Brothers Brigade. But they lamented the fact that nothing of that nature existed in Moa. Others complained that sports had been abandoned. Many criticized the fact that there was no encouragement of music, theater or plastic arts groups.

Given such criticisms, I leafed through EL NIQUEL. I had the first nine issues, the only ones published so far. There was criticism of negligence in production or of deficiencies in services or absenteeism. But I did not find one word about sports, culture or recreation in the organ of the Pedro Soto Alba plant, the industrial heart of Moa. What did this lack reveal? The workers at the plant have not been concerned with an effort aimed at founding or developing what they most criticize Moa for not having!

We have the testimony of Luis Felipe Reyes, "a nickel man." He began to work at the plant in 1959. "The project that the Revolution is undertaking in Moa is tremendous; it is for the future. But I do believe that it is necessary to improve social conditions and there must be better recreation. I am not one for parties, but the young people who come here need entertainment; they need to have a good time. For example, there used to be trade union centers, now called social circles. Why can't we have one here with ping pong tables, dominoes, a library, a place where we could have dances and drink a beer once in a while? That would be very nice It would help prevent many of the things that are now happening in Moa." These remarks appeared in issue 3 of EL NIQUEL and were made spontaneously during an interview. And yet, there are no announcements to reveal the existence of such activities at the plant. Another account comes from Jorge Spencer, who has been in Moa since 1953. He was also interviewed as a "man of nickel" and said: "The work being done in Moa is a hard blow for imperialism. They

never imagined that this area was going to have the development we can now see. What is missing in Moa are more places of relaxation, sports, beaches and recreation."

We cannot and must not expect everything from the government. That is a lazy attitude. What is the purpose of personal effort, of work collectives, if not to initiate undertakings? If they are the proper thing, the government will then promote them.

For example, why does a marvelous amateur photographer whom we know there not start a group whose pu[illegible]c could be to collect the current pictures of Moa for posterity? In a few years, everything will be transformed and if pictures are not taken now, there will be little visual evidence of what things are like now. Are there not persons in Moa who have an inclination for photography and who could capture the current scenes? Among Moan residents are persons fond of the writings of Jaime Sarusky. If he were invited, our friend would go there. Perhaps there would not be hundreds of individuals who would be interested in discussing his books, but that would not be important for him. What would be important would be to exchange opinions with his readers, no matter how many.

What have we tried to say so far? We must bear in mind what one newsman admitted at one of our spontaneous journalistic meetings: "For that isolation, that lack of collective spiritual life, we are mainly responsible." A community has its own life when it is based on common feelings -- there are plenty of historical and revolutionary reasons -- when in terms of those feelings objectives are set. These objectives are not only economic, but social as well and include an awareness of the common regional history, the development of culture with the community's own resources, the interaction of specialized groups, so as to have a positive influence and contribute to the wealth of spiritual life, ranging from the formation of a baseball team to the creation of a modern music group, presenting theatrical performances, founding literary circles, organizing camping, excursions to beaches and rivers, holding parties.

We shall conclude with a live example. As soon as we got on the plane in Havana, we started questioning those who were returning to Moa. One of them was Luz Manuel Campos, a foreman on the mechanical combine being built. A man in his thirties, he is one of those who decided to devote the rest of their lives to Moa. He was truly satisfied. Apart from his work, which he likes, he devotes his free time to hunting. One Monday, we met him again in the village. On Sunday, he had shot 20 doves. A local sports organizer said to him: "You know, no one paid attention to the idea of the hunting club." Campos replied: "I no longer work in sports here; now I am in Holguin." Then he added: "But nothing has been solved." When we had our interview with the People's Government, we were told that one of the areas in which organization had been the worst in the past was sports. The lesson we learned, despite this information, was that a group of men had, on their own, found recreation that made them enjoy life, although the official

institutions were deficient. We must emphasize one very valid concept: We must not wait for anyone to open our mouths and put the food in!

People's Government Responses

It is the People's Government that is the proper institution to respond to the concerns manifested by the residents of Moa, which it did through the person of the vice president of the municipal assembly, Comrade Alberto Reynosa. In order to save space, we shall eliminate the questions, inasmuch as the reader can infer them from the preceding remarks. The text will first of all present a general statement by Reynosa, in quotes. Each of the points with follow. When the reporter feels that further remarks are necessary or when points must be expanded or clarified, the comments will be in parentheses.

"If we do not gradually develop social facilities in direct proportion to the increase in population, it will be impossible to stabilize the work force. The figures for what we supply must be in keeping with the current population of Moa and we must take into account its annual growth rate and the inevitable influx of the floating population (construction workers). In addition, the budget of the People's Government cannot meet the just needs of the people immediately. Consequently, and taking the country's economic circumstances into account, it must be made very clear to anyone wishing to join in the development of Moa -- indispensable for the country -- that the battle to be waged is a long-range battle of daily heroism."

Sports, Moa stadium: The baseball diamond is being built. This year, several games in the National Series will be played here. The Cardin boxing tournament will be held in the city of Holguin, but several of the most important fights will be in our stadium. Practically the entire population attended the recent boxing tournament for the Pedro Soto Alba Cup and this shows the lack of other sports options or other recreation. Because of an insufficient budget, the remodeling of the bleachers to hold 15,000 spectators will have to wait until 1980. To date, sports work has been unstable and marked by administrative deficiencies, a lack of discipline and absenteeism. The director was replaced and there has already been improvement. We have opened places where people can play dominoes in Punta Gorda and Moa, but actually, nearly everything remains to be done. One of the urgent needs is to strengthen the number of trainers and instructors for diversifying sports. The stadium provides us with the facility for sports development. It has eight towers with 48 mercury lights, which only provincial capitals have. We shall also use it for cultural and mass recreational activities. It will be of great help to us.

Two swimming pools are planned. One is now being built at the entryway to Moa. The other will begin to be built in 1980, in the Rolo Monterrey section.

Beach season: We are repairing the 120-passenger boat that will transport beachgoers to the Cayo Moa beach.

(EL NIQUEL reporter's comments: Why is the air conditioning in the administration building of the Pedro Soto Alba plant like the boat that goes to Cayo Moa? Because both break down in summer and work in winter.) The People's Government does not have its own repair shops. Would it not be rational for the port to be in charge of maintaining and repairing the boat? Nor is its capacity sufficient to meet demand. Would a launch pulled by a tug help? This would prevent the rush for seats and the resulting discomfort. It is also necessary to ensure maintenance of the beach buildings, the walk-in refrigerator and the electric plant installed on the key. We know that INTUR [National Tourist Institute] has plans for a tourist combine on Cayo Moa. When it is built, it will improve recreational facilities. Naturally, there are beaches close by: El Cayuelo, Mejias, Corinthya, which will help, with minimum work and transportation, to improve the amount of recreation available.)

River beaches: This is the tradition throughout Oriente Province. The nearby Rio Cayo Guam offers magnificent possibilities. The People's Government plans to set up public transportation.

Commerce, supermarket: In September, we shall open a supermarket with a capacity of 4,000 users in the old town of Moa. Four stores will be combined into one supermarket, which will have a place for refrigeration, electronic equipment and household goods. We shall also have a store for handicrafts. Services will be improved. Another supermarket is planned in Rolo Monterrey, the other wing of Moa.

(We saw the skeleton of what will be a domestic commerce warehouse. It will help to improve the organization of supplies, which are brought from very distant places: Holguin, Santiago, Bayamo. In addition to the problem of distance, there is currently a transport deficit. Would it not be possible to encourage plans for produce gardens, ranches and dairies in the vicinity in order to relieve the situation?)

Moa has two third-class restaurants: El Ranchon, which is being remodeled with a bar, reserved places, dance floor and cabins; and El Balcon, which will also be remodeled.

(This reporter went to Moa on 9 July and the men's bathroom at El Balcon was closed. He returned and stayed in Moa from 17 to 24 August, during which time it remained closed. The menu was poor. Workers say that when it was managed by INTUR, service was better. Why? There was beer only one day. The last drop arrived in Moa on 24 July. The price of rum was lowered because of the festivities. In Moa, it was available the first day. Why was the reason not explained? The quota was probably used, but suspicions must be avoided. El Balcon has the facilities to be turned into a cabaret, but there is practically never even a combo. Why? The answer will be given in the part devoted to culture.)

Work is underway on the construction of an ice creamery with 20 tables and 80 chairs, a self-service operation that will sell ice cream in simple

combinations, even made by Copelia. In the mining town of Punta Gorda, a dining room was added to the already existing commercial center. In Yagrumaje, where the nickel plant is being built, a service snack bar was opened where a representative from each work group picks up the men's lunches to take back to them on the job. There is only one pizza shop in Moa, but with the planned expansion, it will meet needs. There is a total of 45 businesses and eating houses. Since 1977, two grocery stores, three fish shops, one barbershop, one industrial products store and five restaurants have been opened. There are plans for a processing center to prepare products for the snack bar chain. In La Melba, an intricate area where one of the chrome mines is fined, a department store is being opened. We face serious problems with the shortage of workers because the tendency is to join the construction force due to the high wages. We are also affected by the lack of skilled workers, although we are solving the problem with various measures, including the restaurant workers school.

Transport, the new bus terminal: The terminal cement work is being done. It will be a large, modern two-floor building and will be completed in 1980, being a matter of the budget. It will have a taxi stand, cafeteria, hairdresser's shop and waiting room. The bus yard will be raised. There will be routes to Holguin, Nagua and the coffee district, Nicaro, Baracoa and Havana. The franchise for Santiago has been requested.

(Mayari, the chief town that is closely connected to Moa, will be served by the Holguin route. We shall see.)

With respect to the Baracoa highway, its bridges are being built. Another highway has been proposed to link Moa and Guantanamo and from here, to Santiago. Moa is definitely an exceptional case within the conception of the new political and administrative division, which holds that chief towns of municipalities are to be at an average distance of 50 kilometers so that it will be relatively easy for them to use the undeniably superior system of services of each capital, over 50 percent of whose labor force is devoted to such services. But Moa is 200 kilometers from Holguin. This is an additional factor that means that it is not only necessary to expand and diversify transportation to various places that are closer, but to have a better material services base than an average municipality.)

Local buses: The plan has been exceeded: 110 percent for passengers and 101 percent for trips. Two routes have been opened to the Veguitas and Las Coloradas districts. There are not enough workers due to the attraction of higher construction wages. Concerning night routes, there is absenteeism. A plan of measures is underway to eradicate problems.

Education (the only sector in which there were no complaints during interviews, except for a few indirect references having to do with carelessness in the care of social property):

The preceding factor is due to the fact that we have succeeded in covering all levels of education: primary, secondary, preuniversity and university.

From the material standpoint, we were only lacking the preuniversity building and it is already in use this academic year. In addition, we have the Nico Lopez Polytechnical School. Last year, we opened a polytechnical day school, a basic secondary school in a rural area and two semi-boarding schools for elementary pupils. The Advanced Metallurgical Institute offers all the disciplines necessary in the region. At the Institute, we shall also have two new workshops for the manufacture and repair of furniture, doors, windows and fencing. The same deficiencies existing on the national level are present.

(One of the aspects that emerges during interviews as a need of advanced technicians is attendance at postgraduate courses, lectures by highly qualified professionals, the exchange of experiences and updated documentation. Work is being done along these lines.)

Communals: With the imminent operation of the New World Dam, having a capacity of 141 million cubic meters, the water shortage beginning to be noticed due to the growth in population and the work centers will be solved. Work is already being done in green areas. Rubbish collection is still slow, as is progress on the thousand and one details making up proper city planning. However, systematic work is being done to remodel the Aserrio, La Playa and Los Mangos sections and the so-called "old town" of Moa, as integral parts of the Master Plan.

(What does attract one's attention in Moa is that there is still no playground for children with proper equipment. This is included in proposals and only the funds are lacking.)

Public health: We have a 100-bed hospital, but we believe that as the country becomes able to make larger investments, we must build a larger facility with the proper areas of specialization, due to the growth in population. A general out-patient clinic is already planned, along with a bacteriological laboratory and bloodbank. The quality of medical care has improved. The infant mortality rate is very revealing. In 1978, it reached the figure of 27.7 deaths for every 1,000 live births (a figure considered good in an underdeveloped country). We have reduced that figure to 11.2 in 1979, a better record than international averages for developed countries.

(However, after doctors complete their social service, they leave. The most that has been gained is for a director to remain at his post for 3 years and for an outstanding surgeon to decide to remain in Moa permanently. The reasons? The very ones we have discussed.)

Nurseries: We have three nurseries. Two of these are operating at full capacity. The third one has 53 children only because there are construction problems. We are working to improve care and reduce reasons for closing. The causes? The same as in other parts of the country.

Culture: We celebrated the Nickel Festival from 29 June to 1 July and people's festivals to commemorate the 26 July holiday.

(Naturally, it is said that the two areas for public celebrations, one of them the so-called 11th Festival, are inactive and not used. It would appear that there are various factors involved: the lack of supplies; imbalance of sexes, with more men than women and the resulting fights; lack of strict discipline backed by official control; and the absence of orchestras and good bands.)

A community cultural center was opened in the town of Punta Gorda, a town built by Che for the chrome miners.

Movies: The equipment can no longer be repaired. (There is apparently only one projector and when one reel is taken off, one has to wait for the next one to be put on.) It will be repaired and new equipment will be purchased. Another theater is planned.

(This is one of the most frequent complaints. Above all, it is said that the ICAIC [Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Arts and Indust.y] promised to present new films and this popular wish is not being fulfilled.)

A small bookstore has been opened in Moa.

(This is a kiosk that is almost always closed. There is another small one in the commercial district of Rolo Monterrey, so small that one practically has to go in sideways. When new titles are available, rowdy lines form.)

The same thing happens with books that happens with other supplies. There are not enough for the size of the population, in addition to which one must take the high cultural level into account, inasmuch as this community has a high percentage of upper-level technical personnel and nearly the entire population studies. Since there is little recreation, there is more reading. The same is true of television, and the people also complain a great deal about interruptions due to transmitter problems. (Naturally, television is the major source of entertainment in Moa, but at the same time, it magnifies the amount of recreation that appears to be available in other places and increases the desire for it. These circumstances make it more urgent to have a public library in Moa, another of the suggestions that emerged from interviews.)

Traditions, the monument to Maj Pedro Soto Alba: In the La Playa district, the impressive monument to Maj Pedro Soto Alba, the hero who directed the taking of Moa on 26 June 1958, is being erected. The statue was sculpted by students at the Holguin Province School. Volunteers build the fine public square, where public and patriotic meetings are held, creating a sense of patriotic traditions in the children. These words are written there: "One day, the industrial center of Moa (the nickel plant) will bear the name of Pedro Soto Alba. Maj Fidel Castro."

The Voice of Nickel: To hail the glorious date of 26 July, the radiobroadcasting station "The Voice of Nickel" officially went into operation this year. Among such projects, the Los Loros Bridge was built, linking the old town of Moa with the Las Coloradas district, where the future of the city will be developed. The main streets were paved, 135 clotheslines were eliminated and the stadium lights were installed. A savings bank was opened in Punta Gorda. (To this point, information from the People's Government.)

Hotel: Social Value

We newsmen saw that the presence of provincial and national artists is very rare in Moa, despite the fact that there are facilities such as El Balcon and El Rancho set up for the purpose and two areas for celebrations. One of the problems is the lack of accommodations.

In certain cases -- in this instance, the 120-room hotel that has been under construction for several years and whose completion is postponed because of the lack of labor, with workers going to other projects -- seems to us to have strategic value as a principal economic objective. But we also wish to emphasize the social importance. It will constitute a material base for the creation of more favorable conditions in Moa, thereby attracting more artists, musicians, actors, literary figures, technicians and scientists, who, because of their interrelation with the people in Moa and their colleagues in the region, will enrich the community's spiritual life.

We repeat: The hotel is a cornerstone of the development of Moa's spiritual life, which includes the artistic world, sports and pure recreation. Consequently, it constitutes the support base for reducing and eliminating the gaps that cause some persons to wish to leave Moa and others to live in a state of longing that hinders the fulfillment of the human being who went to Moa to do his duty. But in order to complete the revolutionary and patriotic work in a complete sense, it is necessary for that person to transplant his roots and raise his family in the new and beloved new land, where in addition, among other delights of life are grape growing and wine making. As the new Moan drinks his wine, he can say to himself: I had a son, I planted the tree and with my work, wrote a page in the great book of the development of Moa. I did my military duty and answered the call of the Revolution!

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS REFLECTED IN CRIME REPORTS

Clothing, Perfume, Watches Stolen

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by L. B.]

[Text] Pedro Martin Diaz, Juan Francisco Noya Perez and Lazaro Arol Corona were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the Criminal Division of the Provincial People's Court of Villa Clara for the crime of burglary.

These three--who have been punished for antisocial conduct--went, on the night of 25 October 1978, from the city of Colon in Matanzas to the city of Santo Domingo in Villa Clara and proceeded to the commercial establishment "Palacio de los Vinos."

Upon arriving at their destination Pedro Martin Diaz entered the building and appropriated various articles including wristwatches, perfume and clothing.

Noya Perez and Arol Corona were meanwhile waiting outside the store. Martin Diaz emerged from the main entrance with the articles he had taken, and the three men left the premises.

The PNR [National Revolutionary Police] confiscated a watch and a pair of shoes from Oriol Corona, three boxes of perfume from Noya Perez, and a shirt and pair of stockings from Martin Diaz. What the three accused did with the remainder of the stolen articles is not known.

Latchkeys, Notebooks, Radios Stolen

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by L. B.]

[Text] Luis Gustavo del Valle Gomez was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the Criminal Division of the People's Court of the City of Havana for the crime of burglary.

Del Valle Gomez, who maintained relations with antisocial elements, appeared on 2 May 1978 at the Hermanos Ruiz Aboy Elementary School in Prosperidad Subdivision, Loma de la Cruz, on San Francisco de Paula in this capital.

After breaking the windows he entered the building and removed 12 latchkeys, two packages of notebooks, two radios, several boxes of crackers and other articles.

Six days later, with the same end in view, he showed up at the Abel Santamaria Semiboarding School on Castillo Street between Emilio Mola and Final, in the same subdivision, and after breaking down the front door removed two radios, 240 bars of bath soap, 15 flotation devices, ten cans of crackers, and other objects, all of which were recovered from him when he was subsequently arrested.

In handing down its verdict the Provincial People's Court declared that the evidence had established the fact that a "continuing crime of burglary" had been committed, and sentenced the accused to 15 years' imprisonment together with the corresponding civil liability.

Rice, Canned Meat Stolen

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 27 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by Lazaro Bravo]

[Text] Felicito Valdez Martinez, former manager of the warehouse of the restaurant "El Caimito" in the town of Maximo Gomez, Perico Municipality, has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for the crime of embezzlement. The verdict was handed down by the Provincial People's Court, and confirmed by the Supreme People's Court on 1 October of this year.

Valdes Martinez had been in charge of protecting and maintaining the goods and other property stored in the warehouse. On 13 June 1978 he went to the warehouse in an automobile he had previously rented and removed a sack of rice and 45 cans of meat, all of which he placed in the trunk of the automobile. He was surprised in the act by the citizen Rene Rodriguez Perez, however, who reported the incident to the authorities.

To justify the removal of the merchandise Valdez Martines had prepared in advance an order for its transfer to the restaurant "Los Tinajones" in Perico. It was subsequently determined that the restaurant in question had made no request for the aforesaid merchandise.

The accused had previously been convicted of antisocial behavior and discharged from his job at the La Paula center as part of his punishment. He had also served a sentence of 60 days for disorderly conduct.

10992
CSO: 3010

WORKER ABSENTEEISM, DEFICIENCIES, INDOLENCE REPORTED

Camaguey Problems Cited

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by Jorge Rivas]

[Text] A high incidence of absenteeism, which in some work centers is as high as 18 percent; a failure, in many labor collectives, to hold general meetings of the membership; and poor quality results obtained at the meetings that were held, were some of the critical observations contained in the control and assistance review which the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] made of the trade union movement in Florida.

The concluding report gave an evaluation of "fair" and noted numerous administrative and trade union deficiencies and instances of negligence and irresponsibility, principally in the sugar and education sectors.

A lack of supervision, control and knowledge was also found to exist in respect to the following activities: the continuity plan for this year, both as regards the units and as regards the workers; the work of instituting the scientific organization of labor in the enterprises; the work of the commissions for the evaluation of workers currently employed in the municipality; and the measures for safety and sanitation, which lack the most elementary controls.

The report of the Camaguey CTC states that sanitation at the work centers is inadequate: it was found that in some cases--at the Jose Luis Tassende school, for example--the workers have to obtain their own cleaning tools and nothing has been done in the local governmental sector for the protection of the workers.

The effort in respect to the cultural advancement of the workers is likewise inadequate: the report notes, in this connection, the low indices of retention, promotion and graduation obtained during the past semester (30, 21 and 8 percent fulfillment of the target, respectively).

In almost all the production and service units visited it was found that no cultural, sports or recreational activities for the workers were taking place, and that there was inadequate control with respect to the permanence of women on the job.

In his report on control and assistance Jorge Jarp, second secretary of the CTC in Camaguey, exhorted the workers of Florida to offer criticism that is consistent, objective, timely and revolutionary with a view to eradicating these deficiencies. He also made reference to the negligent attitude that had been detected on the part of management at some of the centers visited--an attitude which is contrary to the true goals which they should achieve in the performance of their respective functions.

Food Sector Involved

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 18 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Jorge Rivas]

[Text] A high incidence of absenteeism, a failure to hold meetings for discussion of the plans prepared by the corresponding trade union and ministry, and a lack of organization in the field of socialist emulation were the basic problems noted in the control and assistance review carried out by the Union of the Food Industry in Camaguey Province at 55 labor collectives in the sector.

In the report on the results of the control and assistance review (which gave an evaluation of "fair") it was acknowledged that the trade union bureaus of the provincial rice enterprises, food enterprises and packing plant had failed to hold any of the 34 meetings which its members were supposed to hold in response to the call made by the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the party.

It was also reported that the high indices of absenteeism were mostly the result of authorizations and justifications approved by the management. It was determined that the socialist emulation program is lacking in organization and control.

The review and audit of the use made of the raw materials that are delivered for the preparation of food products revealed innumerable instances of administrative negligence which led to the diversion and embezzlement of material resources at the work centers and to a failure to carry out the specific plans for solving the problems of each enterprise.

The report also pointed to the necessity of adopting measures to improve the situation in the food sector of the province as regards the "battle for the sixth grade," particularly with respect to the indices of matriculation and retention, which recorded low percentages.

It was also determined that in 30 trade union sections the safety and sanitation plans were not being prepared, and in those sections where they had been prepared they were not being discussed with management. Problems also

exist with respect to implementation of the collective labor contracts, and the study of the scientific organization of labor is beset with difficulties.

Construction Planning, Management Difficulties

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 18 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] (AIN [National News Agency])--The problems that are impeding development of the Economic Management and Planning System [SDPE] were the principal item on the agenda of the first provincial construction credit actif.

Among the points discussed most intensively were the state of the stocks of unused products and their decrease in quantity; the financial relationship between the enterprises and the bank; and the situation of each individual entity vis-a-vis its debtors and creditors in respect to the handling of collections and payments.

An analysis was also made of all the enterprises in the construction sector that are scheduled to be incorporated into the SDPE in 1980, and also of the conditions created for the future introduction of the new economic controls.

This meeting--which was sponsored by the National Bank of Cuba [BNC]--counted among its participants the local management of the bank and top-ranking representatives of the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of the Sugar Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, and People's Government of Cienfuegos.

In the concluding report of the actif Osvaldo Fuentes Tomes, first vice president of the BNC, spoke of the good results obtained at this initial meeting, during which the shortcomings and errors of the enterprises were pointed out in a critical and constructive manner and also the readiness of the banking institution to lend the enterprises its full support.

Poor Showing by Light Industry

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 20 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Rogelio Vallori]

[Text] The tasks accomplished during the first half of this year by 13 trade union bureaus of the National Union of Light Industry Workers in the city of Havana were evaluated as "poor," 28 as "fair" and two as "good," it was announced during the trade union meeting held at the CTC. The meeting was characterized by a critical analysis of the problems that affect the sector.

These results were due to the deficient data possessed by the bureaus with respect to matters such as continuity; fulfillment of the norms; systems of payment; the causes of accidents; and others.

in the period under study only 53 percent of the programmed union meetings and production meetings were held; only 62 percent of the measures promulgated concerning labor safety and sanitation were implemented; and only 55 percent of the trade union bureau officers were engaged in study.

It was also discovered that 23 percent of the bureaus had indices of absenteeism above the permissible level. Included in this figure were the Nguyen Van Troi, Manuel (Piti) Fajardo, and Juan B. Tamayo footwear enterprise; the Medias Habana hosiery enterprise; and the LITOPLEG and Camisas Capitalinas enterprises, among others.

Pedro Gonzalez, secretary general of the National Union of Light Industry workers, spoke of the poor quality of the data possessed by the bureaus. He said the best plan is to be exacting in connection with the measures to be taken. "We must concentrate on this point," he said, "for it is the principal weapon of the labor movement."

Heavy Losses in Production

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 1 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by R. Antunez]

[Text] "The high index of absenteeism at the La Lisa Glass Combine has caused at least four production teams to be immobilized on every shift," said Francisco Morales Bello, director of the Glass Enterprise of the City of Havana.

Although the maximum permissible index of absenteeism is 5 percent, a rate of up to 6 percent is reported.

Francisco Morales explained that the behavior of workers who without just cause fail to show up for work is a prime factor in this situation.

"The increase in absenteeism," he said, "has caused the production plans to show a deficit of 346,000 pesos as of 31 August."

This factor--together with the technological problems that have arisen, the container shortage and other factors--have raised total losses to more than 900,000 pesos.

One of the areas reporting heavy absenteeism is the Number One glassworks, where indices of absenteeism of up to 12.4 percent have been recorded.

"One of the production lines at this glass factory--the 'A' line--has traditionally been unable to retain its workers," Morales said. "Workers quit after only a short time on the job there."

It should be pointed out that working conditions in the Number One glassworks are difficult, although they do not justify impeding production in one of the areas of greatest economic importance to the plans of the enterprise.

With the support of the members of the vanguardist movement, the Chemical Energy Trade Union of the center has taken various measures to rectify the situation.

Indolence, Negligence Suspected

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Report on interviews with four agricultural personnel in Sancti Spiritus Province by Sergio Maturell]

> [Text] Indolence or negligence? A total of 2,100 quintals of black beans were lost at the Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise of Trinidad. A crop was planted but failed because the workers' warnings were not heeded. The technical norms for preparation of the soil were not followed.

An arbitrary order which reflects obvious shortcomings, indolence, and a degradation of the political and administrative conscience of our civil servants has caused the loss of a crop of black beans in Meyer district of the Trinidad Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise, located in the municipality of Trinidad in the Escambray area.

A field measuring 3 caballerias [one caballeria equals approximately 33.2 acres]--which according to the national norms should have produced a crop of 2,100 quintals of black beans--could not be planted because of a failure to follow the schedule for cultivation. Half a caballeria was planted but could not produce a crop because of the poor preparation of the ground and, moreover, was planted a month after its customary time.

What the Union Says

The first version of what happened was given us by Roselio Triana Triana, secretary general of the provincial agricultural trade union section of Sancti Spiritus, and by Roberto Mesa Leon, secretary general of the trade union section of Meyer district proper, who joined in making the following statement:

"The field had been bulldozed originally for the planting of cassava and sweet potatoes, but was poorly prepared because the soil was wet and because not all of the soil conditioning procedures required by the technical norms were followed...."

The two union leaders said the decision to plant beans in this field (which had been intended for cassava or sweet potatoes) was made because the enterprise--which is basically a grower of root vegetables and other vegetable crops--had made plans, in accordance with a directive from the Ministry of Agriculture, to plant 3 caballerias to black beans in view of local requirements and demand.

In order to convert from root vegetables to beans, however, it was necessary to wait for the soil to be compacted and disc harrowed and then plowed at intervals so that the soil would be suitably loosened to enable the beans to grow.

Triana said the first mistake was that they plowed the field when it was wet, following which they did not wait long enough before harrowing. The entire process was supposed to be spaced over a minimum of 40 days, but this was not done.

During the interview it became apparent that the enterprise and the district management had insisted that the beans be planted in October despite the extremely bad condition of the soil, on grounds that they were behind schedule in respect to meeting their goal.

Roselio Triana and Roberto Mesa went on to say that in view of these circumstances the union took a position in support of the views of the workers, who upon learning of the error that was about to be committed warned the management that the seed would not grow and should therefore not be planted.

"When we workers learned of these problems," they said, "we told them the seed shouldn't be planted, but the district chief said it had to be done in order to meet the target, and so the beans were planted under these conditions. The result was that the seed didn't produce anything. Only a few stunted little plants came up...."

What Management Says

When Leonel Vera, Meyer district chief, was interviewed he told us: "It was my judgment that we had to plant. We were behind schedule and had to take the gamble, for there wasn't any time to lose. Because of the rain the soil couldn't be prepared well...."

When we continued our questioning in an attempt to determine who was responsible, the district chief declared that the enterprise had given the order to plant--and he had planted.

"You didn't listen to the opinion of the workers and the union?" we asked.

"Yes, I did," Leonel replied, "but I have to carry out the instructions that my enterprise gives me." During the interview he did not dismount from the horse he was riding.

The Error Is Repeated

As if all this were not enough, when the beans that were planted initially failed to grow the enterprise ordered that they be replanted in the same place, with the same deficiencies in respect to soil preparation as before.

"It is true that this land is not prepared properly for the planting of beans," Leonel Vera told us. "Irrigation needs to be applied to eliminate the rigidity of the soil in order that every step in the harrowing and plowing may be carried out, but the fact is that the enterprise has not sent the equipment necessary to do this.

"Furthermore," he continued, "I told the management of the enterprise that if we replanted the beans under these conditions we ran the risk that they wouldn't produce a crop, but the reply was that the planting had to be done...."

Reaction of the Workers

Pedro Ramirez Vazquez, veteran agricultural worker, was called on by the enterprise one day to take charge of the brigade that would plant the beans on the 3 caballerias. He was persuaded of the necessity of carrying out this task in behalf of the economy and society, and he accepted.

"What I wasn't told, though," he said, "was that I would have to plant the beans on land where conditions weren't right. When I reached the site and saw how things were, I told them not to plant the beans. Otherwise, I said, they could remove me as brigade chief, because I was sure that under these conditions there'd be no crop, and that's exactly what I told my comrades. So I remained a simple worker, and under the pressure of an order we did the planting, against our better judgment and against our will."

Several of the workers of the district who took part in the planting also met with us. One of them, Leandro Ramirez, had said both before and after the planting that "something could yet be salvaged if the irrigation equipment is used; all that's needed is for the enterprise to send the turbines to take the water from a stream that borders the planted area."

The Cassava Crop Is Lost; the Sweet Potato Crop Is Smaller

According to the workers themselves and the district union, other losses were sustained by the district when this year's cassava crop was not dug in time. More than 500 quintals were drowned because the workers' warning had not been heeded. The workers had argued that because a year of heavy rainfall was at hand the crop should be harvested early, in August. The district management and the enterprise, however, said no: they would have to wait until September because of an administrative directive.

The same thing occurred in the case of the short crop of Japanese island taro, the yield of which was reduced because--among other reasons--the principles of renewal and restoration of the vitality of the soil were violated, in that the taro was planted in the same ground as the previous year's crop--in soil that had lost a part of its nutrients during the previous crop year.

Because of this and other deficiencies, it is pointed out here that the yield is far below the 10,000 quintals per caballeria that had been programmed.

Conclusions

It is obvious that in Meyer district (located in the heroic Escambray region) not only are the technical norms for soil preparation being violated--causing crops to be lost or yields to be reduced--but arbitrary orders are being issued that border on indolence and minimal administrative exigency, whereby the judgment, experience and revolutionary effort of the working masses who are charged with seeing that their labor bears its fruit are not being taken into consideration.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Roselio Triana Triana, publicity secretary of the provincial agricultural trade union of Sancti Spiritus: "We told the workers not to plant, because to do so when conditions are bad is an arbitrary action."

2. Roberto Mesa Leon, secretary general of the trade union section: "The opinion of the workers was not heeded."

3. Leonel Vera, district chief: "It was my judgment that we had to plant. We were behind schedule and had to take the gamble."

4. Pedro Ramirez Vazquez, brigade chief: "I said the planting shouldn't be carried out, and when I was given the order to do so I resigned as brigade chief."

Worker Discipline Problems

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 8 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] (AIN)--A study of the problems relating to labor discipline has been initiated in the municipality of Santa Cruz del Norte in Havana province as part of the plan designed to detect shortcomings and contribute to implementation of the laws currently in force.

This study will be carried out at 20 labor units in the municipality until 31 January by the committee on law observance and internal order of the People's Government, in conjunction with an auxiliary entity.

These investigations will make it possible to determine the effectiveness of the legislative work, the delays in the courts with respect to legal petitions, and the degree of exigency existing in the administrative directives.

The centers in Santa Cruz del Norte that were selected for study of the observance of the disciplinary measures include the Camilo Cienfuegos sugar refinery, the Beverages and Liquors Combine, the National Centrifuge Shops and the Petroleum Drilling and Extracting Enterprise.

10,272
CSO: 3010

HIGHLIGHTS OF TENTH PRD CONVENTION DISCLOSED

Reforms of Party Bylaws

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 13 Dec 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Manuel Perez Santana]

[Text] In the presence of 600 registered delegates and in an atmosphere of excitement and expectation, the preliminary work of the Tenth National Convention of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) began this morning. The convention will elect a new president for the organization.

The convention, the first PRD assembly since the party took the reins of national government, is being held in the Plaza Dominicana Hotel.

The delegates also must elect the other members of the executive committee, and approve new reforms that are scheduled to be introduced to the bylaws, adding 29 articles to the current rules and regulations.

Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, Manuel Fernandez Marmol and Ivelisse Prats de Perez will all contend for the presidency of the party. Fernandez Marmol is backed by the wing of the party led by President Antonio Guzman.

The new bylaws state that the offices of party leader and government official are incompatible.

Article 42 states that "party members may not simultaneously hold party office and posts in the executive or judicial branches." It adds that this provision will take effect in 1982.

However, the article says that as soon as the tenth convention passes the bylaws, "high government officials may not serve as president, vice-president, secretary general, deputy secretary general, members of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee, or directors of departments."

It clearly specifies that neither the president nor the vice-president of the republic, secretaries or undersecretaries of state, administrators of state-run enterprises or municipal syndics may hold office at that level.

It also raises the number of members of the Political Committee to 15, and grants greater powers to the party secretary general.

The new draft bylaws defines the difference between party members and party supporters. It institutes democratic centralism.

It states that "democratic centralism implies that after a wide-ranging discussion of issues within the limits of respect for the principles of the party and for moral discipline, the lesser organizations must comply with the decisions made by higher organizations; there must be periodic reports to account for the performance of the party leadership, discipline and the principle of majority rule in all aspects of leadership."

Article 31 establishes a Control Committee.

This committee, as the article explains, has authority to supervise the National Executive Committee of the PRD and to serve as an appellate body in cases of conplaints or claims against the National Executive Committee.

It adds that the national convention shall elect a control committee made up of five members, which will ensure respect for discipline in the organization and compliance with the political obligations and duties of the members of the National Executive Committee (CEN).

The bylaws committee is made up of Fernandez Marmol and Drs Jose Francisco Pena Gomez and Almanzor Gonzales Canahuate.

Reform Committee Actions

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Dec 79 pp 1, 10

[Article by R. Rodriguez Gomez and Hugo A. Ysalguez]

[Excerpt] The bylaw reform committee of the Tenth National Convention of the PRD agreed last night to include in the bylaws a provision that the national executive committee of that party will hold a special session to discuss the selection of the national cabinet when a member of the party has been elected president of the republic.

The reform committee also approved class representation at the level of the national executive committee, which requires that 40 percent of its members be municipal leaders and representatives of union and agricultural sectors.

The committee also agreed to require that all members of the committee must have at least 3 years membership in the party, "except in cases of supporters of the party who have distinguished themselves through outstanding patriotic, intellectual and community service activities, provided that their admission be approved by two-thirds of the members of the national convention."

Another provision approved by the committee last night states that the organization of the party is based on the principle of democratic centralism, and consists of grassroots and leadership components.

The new bylaws, passed last night by the committee as an initial step, provide for the election of alternate members of the executive committee.

A section attached to Article 29, which was approved last night also, provides that the committee will hold a special session to discuss the selection of the national cabinet in case a member of the party is elected president of the republic.

Other actions included the approval of the creation of a Control Committee, which will oversee the committee. The new provisions also specify the responsibilities of the new committee.

During last night's meeting of the bylaws committee, other reforms were introduced as well, including an increase in the committee membership.

All these resolutions must be ratified by the delegates to the Tenth National Convention.

Candidate on Democratic Socialism

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 13 Dec 79 pp 1, 13

[Article by Hugo A. Ysalguez]

[Text] Yesterday Ivelisse Prats de Perez explained that her candidacy for the presidency of the Dominican Revolutionary Party represents a democratic socialist tendency within the party. She also criticized reported plans to exclude her from the executive committee that will be formed during the national convention that is beginning today.

She added that she leads a movement of small bourgeoisie, intellectuals and technicians, as well as grassroots members of the PRD, who have tried to keep their distance from the groups that are disputing control of the organization.

"Those groups have used procedures that threaten the future of the organization," she indicated.

Prats de Perez pointed out that her socialist wing differs from social democracy in that the former advocates a national democratic revolution, which is tantamount to a break with capitalist dependence.

"We are also different because we advocate the socialization of certain areas while respecting and encouraging medium and small private property," she explained.

She explained further: "We are different from the social democrats in that we approach the situation in Latin America by taking more from socialism than they do in countries that depend on capitalism."

She added that democratic socialism is different from traditional socialism because the former acknowledges the existence of freedom.

"In Latin America, where there have been many fascist, right[illegible] governments, freedom has a value which must be preserved," said the politi[illegible]al leader.

Prats de Perez indicated that her movement is trying to show that all is not lost in the PRD, because there are people who are truly concerned with doctrinal principles.

"Social democracy is a doctrine which belongs to developed countries where a sort of softened capitalism prevails, where the proletariat has nothing to lose but its chains," she argued.

She maintained that in dependent capitalist countries the political theory of the developed bourgeoisie does not hold water.

"These countries are characterized by a lack of a strong bourgeoisie, because the decision-making center is not in the country, but outside it," she stated.

Prats de Perez remarked that the socialist wing of the PRD advocates a socialist society as a means to achieve a liberating nationalism.

"We take into consideration the participation of the "chiriperos," the underprivileged, the condemned, who cannot express their participation in terms of classic theories," said the PRD deputy.

Prats de Perez promised to maintain her candidacy during the PRD national convention, and stressed, "We have already achieved one of our objectives, to make our voices heard in the party."

She added that the groups that are contending for control of the PRD are totally lacking in doctrinal principles.

"The group leaders do not want to get into theoretical arguments which could eventually lead them to contradict class sectors that could help them attain not only the presidency of the PRD, but also, perhaps, the presidency of the republic," she commented.

"The socialist wing of the party does not lack strength, but it has entered its candidate into the race belatedly; the party forces were already aligned in groups. But we are going to make ourselves heard at the tenth national convention," she stated.

Prats de Perez argued that the socialist faction must show that it exists within the PRD.

"Although it is said that I have no chance of being elected president of the PRD, my intention is to maintain the effect my candidacy has caused, in order to struggle for democratic socialism."

Prats de Perez also claimed that the various groups in the PRD are trying to exclude her from the executive committee, according to rumors that are circulating.

"They say they will exclude me from the executive committee because I do not conform to group discipline," she indicated.

She stated that the education department of the PRD, which she leads, has done the most work in that party.

Fernandez Marmol Seeks Unity

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 13 Dec 79 pp 1, 10

[Article by Hugo A. Ysalguez]

[Excerpts] Manuel Fernandez Marmol stated yesterday that he will win the presidency of the Dominican Revolutionary Party in the first round of voting, and that he intends "to unify the party and bring peace and love to the organization."

At the same time, the candidate for the number one post in the PRD promised to confront violators of party discipline. "I will enforce respect for President Antonio Guzman and Vice-President Jacobo Majluta."

"I will make every effort to ensure that the name of the president of the republic is respected by the members of the PRD, no matter who it is; that name is worthy of veneration," stressed Fernandez Marmol, who is the director of the Industrial Development Corporation (CFI) and vice-president of the government party.

He indicated that Guzman and Majluta, as well as other government officials, deserve the respect of all PRD members. He emphasized that if he is elected president of the PRD, "I will not permit them to be insulted."

"We will not permit anyone to show a lack of respect for President Guzman or any high government official. Our bylaws state very clearly that any dispute must be dealt with internally in the party."

He added: "I will ask Pena Gomez, as our party's mentor, to support me in my effort to command this respect, and to back me up in the decisions that are adopted in order to achieve the harmony and affection that should prevail in the PRD."

Fernandez Marmol pointed out that if a member of the PRD feels that the high officials of the nation or some government employee is doing something wrong, he should tell the PRD organizations, not public opinion.

"We must recognize that there have been some outbreaks of indiscipline in the party, and some lack of respect for government officals," emphasized the political leader.

"My hope, my conviction, my desire, will be to bring unity to the PRD," he said.

Fernandez Marmol believes that the PRD presidential elections will result in a split vote between him and Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, who wants to be reelected to his post.

He rejected the possibility that Ivelisse Prats de Perez could compete for the party presidency at the national convention because "she hardly has any votes among the delegates."

He acknowledged that Deputy Prats de Perez has enormous prestige in the PRD, but he pointed out that "her candidacy is supported by university students who haven't a single vote in the party."

He conceded that Dr Jorge Blanco has great prestige among the ranks of the party, and that "I can see nothing but virtue in this lawyer from Santiago."

He added that Jorge Blanco has undertaken a more extensive campaign than the other candidates for the presidency of the PRD.

Fernandez Marmol denied that his plans include running for the presidency of the republic if he is elected president of the PRD.

"What we have to concentrate on is strengthening this administration; we should not be thinking about 1982 when we have not even gotten through 1980," he argued.

He indicated that it is counterproductive to think about elections that will take place two long years from now.

Fernandez Marmol stated, "My position is one of strengthening the administration, making my contribution as president of the PRD, as an official, and as a citizen, to fortify democracy."

He added that this is an example "we must set for the nations of America that do not enjoy freedom, although now democracy is on the horizon for some countries."

Fernandez Marmol concluded: "I would like to say that I hope those countries where there are still dictators and tyrants, will be the graves of those who try to limit our freedom and democracy."

Pena Gomez Remarks

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 13 Dec 79 pp 1, 18

[Article by Ruddy L. Gonzalez]

[Excerpt] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the PRD, seems to be assured of being reelected to his post for the 1979-81 period.

Pena Gomez said Tuesday in a speech on "Tribuna Democratica" [Democratic Forum], the PRD's radio program, that it was "an error" on the part of Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco to have launched his campaign for the presidency of the party.

He stated that "it is practically impossible for Jorge Blanco to defeat the majority groups under President Antonio Guzman and Vice-President Jacobo Majluta."

He pointed out that Fernandez Marmol's candidacy is supported by Guzman's and Majluta's followers, and by the followers of Syndic Pedro A. Franco Badia.

In his speech, Pena Gomez revealed that Fernandez Marmol has the party presidency in his pocket, and will be elected to serve for the next 2 years.

He stated that Prats de Perez "has very little possibility of winning." He said that the PRD deputy "is a dreamer" if she thinks that she can win.

Pena Gomez reported that he will propose to the Tenth National Convention that if Fernandez Marmol wins the party presidency, Deputy Prats de Perez should be nominated vice-president. He said that if Jorge Blanco wins, he will propose that Fernandez Marmol continue to be vice-president.

High-ranking PRD officials have reported recently that the result of the Eighth Convention of the National District, held Sunday and won by Dr Lorenzo Sanchez Baret, could be an indication of the results of the Tenth National Convention.

Sanchez Baret, who represents President Guzman's and Vice-President Majluta's wing of the party, beat Syndicalist Jacinto de los Santos 240-115. The latter was representing a coalition of the Jorge Blanco followers in the election.

Defining the strengths of the different groups at the Tenth Convention, Pena Gomez said that Majluta "has considerably augmented his following in the capital, because he was the leader who offered PRD members more job opportunities in Santo Domingo. He has built up a contingent that must be reckoned with. He has worked silently, without a lot of fanfare but with a lot of effectiveness, forging an independent force within the party. He is using that force with intelligence in the promotion of his legitimate aspirations."

He indicated that "President Guzman's great strength lies in the provinces, although he does not lack support in the capital, where he really has a lot of followers; but the center of his popular and party power lies in the interior, as attested by the overwhelming victory he obtained in Santiago. There he won in all the conventions, confirming his control of the entire PRD organization in the country's second-largest city."

Regarding Jorge Blanco's power, Pena Gomez said: "The lawyer from Santiago has reinforced his support in the party, not so much among the mid-level leaders but very much among the party ranks. It can be argued that the Jorge Blanco supporters have dominated the streets during the celebration of recent events. They are characterized by dynamism and aggressiveness, which in most cases borders on opposition. Dr Jorge Blanco's problem is that he has a hard time attracting the party's natural leaders, who have the closest ties with rank and file members."

Pena Gomez reported that some 450 delegates will spend the convention days at the Plaza Dominicana Hotel. Delegates began to arrive yesterday afternoon.

The PRD political leader did not reveal how much money the convention will cost; he told reporters for this paper that "adjustments are still being made in the budget, and we do not know the exact amount."

After the election of the board of directors, scheduled for 0900 hours, the work of the Tenth Convention will begin officially with a speech by Dr Jorge Blanco as president of the party. Then Pena Gomez will report on his activities as secretary general during the 1977-79 period.

Next the convention will divide up into three working committees to analyze a series of proposals. These committees are the Doctrine, International Affairs and Bylaws Committees.

The Bylaws Committee will study proposed reforms of the party regulations, many of which were announced in recent days by Dr Pena Gomez.

Pena Gomez said that among the most important reforms to be studied by the Bylaws Committee and later to be discussed by the plenary of the convention, are the establishment of alternate members of the National Executive Committee (CEN), the creation of the Control Committee, a proposal for proportional voting, secret voting, an increase in the number of members of the municipal and zonal committees, and a new voting system.

The PRD leader stated that the proposed modification of the voting system "is perhaps the most important."

He said that according to the proposal, party members and grassroots leaders will vote directly for the candidates, and the two delegates will be given two ballots with their names and the names of the candidate the rank and file members elected. These delegates must vote for them at the municipal conventions.

He added that the secret ballots cast at the conventions by the members of the zonal and municipal committees are added to the votes of the rank and file members. Depending on their results, a candidate will win or lose in a given district. He said that the results of the municipal conventions will be recorded in the minutes, and there will be ballots for each delegate which determine his vote at the national convention. There the final vote count is obtained for the candidates from the municipal conventions.

He went on to say that "in this manner there can be no possiblity whatsoever of corruption in the PRD; that would be the greatest threat to our organization." This voting system, if approved by the Tenth Convention, will be applied at the Eleventh Convention in 1981.

"If this system is approved, there will be no more vote-buying and lavish spending by delegates in the PRD. Because if there are people who want to buy votes, there are always delegates who will sell them," said Pena Gomez.

Tomorrow the delegates will be presented with the committees' work, and will discuss the latter's reports and pass or reject them.

Saturday the Convention will elect the members of the CEN, who currently number 46. However, Pena Gomez announced that he will propose an increase in that number, and also the election of alternates, in order to give more flexibility to the grassroots leaders and leaders from the capital and the interior, in the highest organization of the PRD leadership.

The Convention will also elect the members of the National Discipline Council and the Control Committee, a department which will be created in order to oversee the CEN and supervise the decisions and actions of the highest organization in the PRD hierarchy.

Pena Gomez stated that he will propose that Secundino Gil Morales be named head of the Control Committee.

Finally, the Tenth Convention will elect the president, vice-president, secretary general and deputy secretary general of the party.

All ballots will be secret.

Pena, Blanco Speeches

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Dec 79 pp 1, 15

[Article by R. Rodriguez Gomez]

[Excerpt] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez invoked the Christian preaching, "Love one another," last night to urge the 600 delegates to the Tenth National Convention of the Dominican Revolutionary Party to make an all-out effort to ensure that the assembly builds a solid foundation for the strengthening of the party.

The secretary general of the PRD also denied some observers' assertions that at this convention his leadership of the government party was in danger.

Pena Gomez said that his leadership could not be threatened because he had no aspirations.

Moreover, his leadership was granted him by the rank and file of the party, and only they could throw him out.

Pena Gomez spoke last night at the opening ceremony of the Tenth National Convention of the PRD, which will begin tomorrow in the Amber Room of the Plaza Dominicana Hotel. President Antonio Guzman and Vice-President Jacobo Majluta attended the ceremony.

LISTIN DIARIO was not given a copy of Pena Gomez' speech.

Pena Gomez spoke for about three hours, and his speech was broadcast to the nation on the state radio and television network, Radiotelevision Dominicana.

The PRD secretary general went into great detail about his activities as secretary general of the party.

He also reported on the work of the various departments, using statistics that were supplied by the department heads.

The PRD leader criticized the Discipline Committee, which he claimed only met three times this year. He argued that the committee's work has amounted to practically "nothing."

He also criticized the current members of the National Executive Committee, who he said were apathetic and indifferent to their responsibilities.

Pena Gomez also came out strongly against the factionalism in the party, stating that it will have to come to an immediate halt.

He expressed the opinion that party unity is first and foremost, and announced that for that reason he will fight with all his might.

He insisted that divisiveness must stop.

When Pena Gomez spoke of party unity, the delegates applauded.

Pena Gomez also complained that some PRD members in certain sectors are systematically opposing the government of President Antonio Guzman.

He went on to say that he will propose some initiatives at the convention, including amendments to the bylaws.

The PRD leader also harshly criticized some PRD leaders who have government posts and, according to him, have forgotten about the party.

He accused some of them of ignoring the rank and file members of the party when the latter occasionally come to them for help.

Pena Gomez stated that the situation is becoming serious, because a single disgruntled member will tell all his relatives, friends and colleagues. "That is how many parties fall apart," he affirmed.

The national convention was originally scheduled to begin at 0900 hours, but it started at 1900 hours, 10 hours late.

After the National Anthem, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, president of the PRD, greeted the assembly.

Jorge Blanco stressed the importance of the convention, pointing out that the entire nation was watching the delegates "because they all understand that this event will result in decisions that will have repercussions throughout the republic."

He asserted that "the citizens are watching attentively as judges and censors; they are looking at how the work is done, and what results and solutions are achieved. Without a doubt, everything we do here will have an impact, for good or ill, positive or negative, on the democratic, institutional development of the country. For it is not in vain that the words of our own anthem call us the party of the people, of freedom and also of hope."

He indicated that the entire population "has followed this event, and is waiting for its conclusions as something that involves them, just as the mother follows the actions of the child who emerged from her womb."

Jorge Blanco urged "that we all behave in an orderly fashion, with discipline, demoratically, respectfully, with dignity, honor, integrity and loyalty to the principles of the party."

He said that a fraternal spirit should prevail during the debate, as it should characterize the actions of all PRD members and leaders.

He said, "In the end, there should be no vanquished, no victors; what matters is simply the triumph of the PRD and its nationalist, democratic, peaceful and restitutive mission."

Pena Proposes New Positions

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 15 Dec 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sergio Cueto]

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) proposed today that the Tenth National Convention create two vice-presidencies, two deputy secretary general posts, and one adjunct secretary general.

Speaking to the delegates gathered at the Plaza Hotel, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez suggested that Dr Virgilio Mainardi Reina, one of the party founders, be given one of the deputy secretary general posts; and that the other be given to Dr Pedro A. Franco Badias, syndic from the National District.

Pena Gomez asked that Winston Arnaud be elected adjunct secretary general.

He categorically rejected the idea that the deputy secretaries or the adjunct secretary general should be imposed on him, claiming that they must be people in whom he has the utmost confidence because they must represent him in many activities, given that he must make constant journeys abroad as leader of the Socialist International.

Dr Pena Gomez had earlier proposed that five vice-presidencies be created, each post to be filled by a representative of a different PRD wing. This measure would make for a better balance.

However, Dr Pena Gomez withdrew his proposal yesterday after one of the delegates, Nelson William Mendez, amended his support for the motion by the PRD leader by stating that only two vice-presidencies were necessary instead of the five suggested by the party leader.

CEN Members Elected

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Dec 79 p 5

[Excerpts] President Antonio Guzman said last night that the orderly and democratic manner in which the Tenth National Convention of the Dominican Revolutionary Party was carried out serves as an example for the nation and the world.

Guzman, leader of one of the wings of the government party, said that after the Tenth Convention relations between the PRD and the government will be even better.

The chief of state briefly answered reporters' questions during one of the recesses of the Tenth Convention, which concluded a few minutes before midnight.

Guzman pointed out that the convention proved that the PRD is the best organized party in the Dominican Republic. He praised the democratic manner in which the work was carried out.

However, the president left the Plaza Dominicana Hotel before the slate of potential members of the National Executive Committee was presented. He was reportedly displeased because the followers of Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, who obtained second place in the party presidential elections, insisted on placing the name of Jose Ovalle on the list.

A few weeks ago, Ovalle was taken to court and then freed on Guzman's orders, after having made accusations against the president. He claimed that Guzman had used his presidential powers in a political campaign.

Two PRD leaders who were successful in their bids to become members of the CEN were: Agronomist Tomas Hernandez Alberto, administrator of the Banco Agricola, and Deputy Dolores Gonzalez, of the National District. Dr Marcio Mejia Ricart, another aspirant, was not even mentioned at the convention.

The new members of the National Executive Committee, elected last night, are the following: Antonio Guzman, Jose Delio Guzman, Vicente Sanchez Baret, Stormy Reinoso Sicard, Dr Abraham Bautista Alcantara, Dr Jose Rodriguez Soldevila, Dr Noe Subervi Espinosa, Dr Ambiorix Diaz Estrella, Mario Fernandez Munoz, Dr Sofia Leonor Sanchez Baret, Miguel Angel Reinoso Sicard, Rafael Jarante, Felipa Gomez, Amadeo Lorenzo Ramirez, Carlos Lalane, Alcides Mercedes, Juan Lopez, Tony Raful, Dr Aridio Garcia de Leon, Guillermo Rivera, Juan Gil Batlle, Nestor Matos, Salvador Marras, Ofelia Caceres, Vicente Castillo, Dr Radhames Rodriguez Gomez, Terencio Cepeda, Celestino Vasquez, Dolores Gonzalez, Tiburcio Perdomo, Agronomist Tomas Hernandez, Dr Almanzor Gonzalez Canaguate, Jacinto de los Santos, Juan Manon, Jose Desiderio Ares Maldonado, Freddy Clark, Rafael Angeles Suarez, Marino Matos Heredia, Architect Leopoldo Espaillat Nanita, Attorney Hatuey Decamps, Eladio Perez, Attorney Fulgencio Espinal, Attorney Jose del Carmen Marcano, Dr Juan Pablo Duarte, Damian Castro, Carlos Perez Ricart, Dr Rafael Valera Benitez, Engineer Jose Michelen, Luis Bautista, Dario de Jesus, Tony Rutinel Dominguez, Dr Rafael Moya, Bartolome Moquete Andino and Juan Pablo Reyes.

Lifetime members of the CEN are Dr Jorge Blanco, Attorney Majluta, Dr Jose Rafael Molina Urena and Secundino Gil Morales, all former presidents of the PRD.

Fate of Blanco Faction

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Dec 79 p 16

[Article by Manuel Perez Santana]

[Text] Although Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco did not win the presidency of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) at the Tenth National Convention, which ended last night, party observers estimate that the wing he leads was the most heavily favored in the voting.

The Jorge Blanco faction managed to directly place 15 members on the new National Executive Committee (CEN), while at least four other members of the highest PRD organization who were not on the Jorge Blanco slate are considered to have leanings in that direction.

According to some delegates, the faction headed by Vice-President Jacobo Majluta was the most heavily damaged during the convention and the election

of the CEN. Not only does it now have fewer members on the new executive committee, but it does not know what its strength will be in the presidential elections of 1982.

Jorge Blanco won 165 votes in the PRD presidential election, while the present party chief, Manuel Fernandez Marmol, won 376 votes as a result of the alliance of the factions headed by President Antonio Guzman, Vice-President Majluta and National District Syndic Pedro Franco Badias.

The new National Executive Committee of the PRD is now made up of 59 members, of whom 18 are followers of Dr Jorge Blanco and the rest belong to the three factions of the coalition.

Jorge Blanco's followers are, in addition to himself: Dr Virgilio Mainardi Reyna, vice-president; Attorneys Hatuey Decamps, Fulgencio Espinal and Jose del Carmen Marcano; Engineer Jose Michelen, Deputy Juan Pablo Duarte, Dr Rafael Valera Benitez and Carlos Perez Ricart.

Also included are Eladio Perez, director of Villa Altagracia; Damian Castro, of the Boca Chica zonal committee; Luis Batista, of the municipal committee of San Francisco de Macoris; Dario de Jesus, Tonty Rutinel Dominguez and Rafael Angeles Suarez.

Those considered to be leaning towards this faction, but who are not on the Jorge Blanco slate, are Architect Leopoldo Espaillat Nanita, Deputy Jacinto de los Santos and Dr Almanzor Gonzalez Canahuate.

Rutinel Dominguez was placed on the Jorge Blanco slate after the supporters of President Guzman's faction opposed the inclusion of Jose Ovalle.

Marmol Captures Presidency

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] The new president of the Dominican Revolutionary Party asserted today that he will fight for the unity of that political organization. At the same time he stressed that in this last convention Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez' leadership was strengthened.

Manuel Fernandez Marmol said that among the plans he will implement as president of the government party are the strengthening and unification of the party membership.

In statements he made to this newspaper, the high PRD official emphasized the achievements at the PRD Tenth Convention won by the secretary general, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

On this matter Fernandez Marmol stated that most of the proposals submitted by the PRD leader were passed, "which proves his leadership within the party."

He explained that the proposals that were not approved were modified at his request.

"Thus," added Fernandez Marmol, "Dr Pena Gomez has come out of this experience stronger than ever."

On another issue, the new president of the PRD stated that the former president of that political organization, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, did not say that his victory was "Pyrrhic," as has been claimed.

"I understand that Dr Jorge Blanco was misunderstood, since a statement of that nature tarnishes the image of a public man," claimed Fernandez Marmol.

Elaborating further, the political leader who is also director of the Industrial Development Corporation, said that until the present the outgoing party president has done a praiseworthy job.

After the convention of the government party was over, having taken place at the Plaza Dominicana Hotel, Dr Jorge Blanco stated that the victory of President Antonio Guzman's faction will go down in history as a "Pyrrhic" victory.

Fernandez Marmol was elected president of the party with the support of three officialist factions. He resoundingly defeated Dr Jorge Blanco.

The director of the Industrial Development Corporation won a total of 376 votes among 582 delegates, while his rival only garnered 165 votes.

The PRD Tenth Convention, in addition to electing Fernandez Marmol president, elected various groups' candidates as members of the executive committee.

According to the new PRD president, many of the supporters of Jorge Blanco, even after campaigning on his behalf, ended up voting for Fernandez Marmol.

"I know of many of the outgoing president's supporters who voted for me," he stated.

Pena Sums Up

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez stated last night that the defeat of the officialist faction at the Tenth National Convention of the Dominican Revolutionary Party would have paved the way for conspiracies among the right-wing groups in order to bring down the government.

In his speech marking the end of the event, the secretary general and highest ranking leader of the PRD said that in those sectors, people would take

the defeat of the officialist group as an excuse to initiate conspiracies, reasoning that if the regime were so weak that it could not gain support in its own party, it would not have the strength to lead the nation.

Pena Gomez said that while the officialist sector won an electoral victory at the convention, bringing Manuel Fernandez Marmol to the presidency of the PRD, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco's group won a moral victory.

The groups aligned with Fernandez Marmol, inspired mainly by President Antonio Guzman and Vice-President Jacobo Majluta, won 376 votes, as opposed to 165 votes for Jorge Blanco and 34 for Ivelisse Prats de Perez.

The PRD leader, in a speech given after midnight, earned applause and ovations from all the delegates and other people present in the Amber Room of the Plaza Dominicana Hotel. He said that observers and politicians were wrong when they predicted that the PRD would suffer a rift and its leadership would be weakened.

He said that "the ship of the PRD has always been in the hands of good captains who have brought it to a safe port through heavy storms."

He asserted that the white party has emerged strengthened and united as never before from the Tenth Convention. He said the event was the best organized, if the longest, of all the conventions the PRD has held.

Pena Gomez, who was reelected by acclamation of all present to the post of secretary general, was confirmed by the assembly as the maximum leader of the government party.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA--Santo Domingo, 28 Dec (EFE)--Dr Tancredo Duluc has been appointed the new ambassador of the Dominican Republic to Panama. [PA302338 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1539 GMT 28 Dec 79 PA]

TOURISM MINISTER--Santo Domingo, 28 Dec (EFE)--Victor Cabral Amiama today became the first minister of tourism of the Dominican Republic as a result of a presidential decree that appointed him to that post. President Antonio Guzman only 6 days ago gave the country's tourism office the rank of ministry. [PA292300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0133 GMT 29 Dec 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

ROLDOS EXHORTS PEOPLE TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

PA011633 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0431 GMT 1 Jan 80 PA

[End-of-year speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos: place not given --live]

[Excerpts] We have proven that the country is moving forward. The government's objectives are enforcement of the constitution and democratic change. The first objective vexes authoritarians of all stripes, and the second worries the beneficiaries of the system and the bureaucrats of revolutions who are incapable of new ideas or positive action.

[words indistinct] The country is marching forward in an atmosphere of full public freedom. There is absolute respect for human rights because the best way to preach something is to practice it. We have even tolerated premediated provocations and senseless clamor with extreme patience. However, there is one thing we will not tolerate, and remember this well. We will not tolerate chaos institutionalized through strikes exclusively aimed at destroying democracy. If this government did not get its strength from the people or if it turned a deaf ear to the clamor of the communities, such measures would be justified. However, this is not the case. This is a government of the people by their own choice, by the people because of its ideological conviction, and for the people because of the work it is doing.

In summarizing our economic position, we can say we are encouraging production to guarantee a supply of basic products. We are promoting production through credit measures and marketing facilities. We are regulating staple prices.

Our goal is rural development, and the first projects are already underway. We are not and will never be a government that only initiates things or engages in demagogic publicity.

Inflationary pressures will be managed and controlled. We will devote special attention to certain groups practicing inflationary immorality to prevent them from becoming rich at the expense of the almost empty pockets

of the poor. The time has come to end unilateral sacrifices and for all to share in the responsibility for economic development. We are travelers in the same boat, and I will not accept desertions or mutinies. We are going to produce and distribute. Production will be a priority during the new year.

Workers and businessmen clearly know the rules of the game. Business leaders must understand that a country's economic output also depends on the responsibility they assume and that their situation is not separate from Ecuador's destiny.

Our economic development must be planned. We will give the plan all the political support it requires. We are clearly defining the country we want through the national development plan. For this reason, I have announced a great national debate prior to its approval. This is my exclusive responsibility according to the constitution. This will be a national debate because democracy requires everybody to participate in it and express their opinion, criticism or make a contribution. However, this must be a constructive opinion, criticism or contribution for democracy to advance.

The plan must have the participation of all of the country's sectors. It is not only a government plan. It is Ecuador's plan for the early 1980's.

CSO: 3010

BUCARAM ASSESSES 1979 EVENTS

PA312006 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 31 Dec 79 PA

[Statement by Assad Bucaram, president of the House of Representatives, on the significance of 1979 for Ecuadorean people--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] I am honored to be able to speak to the Ecuadorean people through your station. The year 1979 witnessed the fulfillment of the great democratic aspirations of the Ecuadorean people, and of myself in particular. I spent several years organizing my party, the Concentration of Popular Forces [DFP].

We have demonstrated to the country that the CFP is better organized than any other party. This exemplary, democratic organization has borne fruit. Ecuadoreans felt that our candidate, Jaime Roldos, could not attain power but he did.

Roldos attained power through a great desire to be useful to his fellow men. The things that have happened, or will happen, and the things we do not wish to happen are public knowledge.

However, through its ironclad organization, the party was able to fulfill a historical role. This was its contribution to democracy. This was the feeling among the people, and they voted for Roldos as ruler or constitutional president of the republic.

We attained power despite scheming, deceit and various maneuvers. Doctor Roldos is the ruler. We are the respresentatives of the ruled people. There are always differences between rulers and ruled people. These exist among the various districts of a city and among the inhabitants of a country who speak on behalf of their own areas.

In a nutshell, there had to be discrepancies between Roldos, the ruler, and the ruled people. We, as representatives of the ruled people, fulfilled our mission. So did Roldos. These discrepancies were always discussed publicly as they should be in a democracy.

CSO: 3010

EDEN PASTORA INTERVIEWED ON SANDINIST VICTORY

Casablanca AL-MUHARRIR in Arabic 20 Nov 79 p 3

[Interview with the Nicaraguan leader of the Revolution by Bu Ghalib al-'Attar, editor of AL-MUHARRIR: "After the International World Conference for the Arab Peoples' Solidarity and Their Main Cause--Palestine; Comrade Eden Pastora, 'Major Zero', Said That Revolutions Cannot Be Exported Because They Are Subject to Each People's Particular Circumstances"]

[Text] On the occasion of the International Conference for Solidarity with the Arab People and their central problem, Palestine, held in the Portuguese capital, our representative contacted Major Eden Pastora, the leader of the Nicaraguan revolution, which destroyed one of the pillars of dictatorship in Latin America--that of Somoza. The Nicaraguan revolution offered a new approach for struggle to the brave people who refuse half-solutions. Our newspaper interview with Major Eden Pastora is considered the first Arab press contact with the chief person behind the Nicaraguan revolution. It is worth noting that this regime recognized the PLO during its first days of victory, and their stand during the conference was that of unconditional support for the Arab people's struggle. Among the things that Major Pastora said in his speech to the conference was that the people of Nicaragua were not only struggling against the tyrant Somoza but were also struggling against the Israeli weapons that were at his disposal.

[Question] We would like to know how the revolution broke out in Nicaragua. Was it an organized party that caused the first spark or was it [the revolution] a result of sufferings and complaints caused by the fascist Somoza regime?

[Answer] I will tell you about all the struggles that Nicaragua has seen over the years, especially those that started in 1954--ever since this data, consequent movements fell victim to corruption in the end, up to 1961 or 1962. However, 1959 and 1960 were the years that saw the greatest revolutionary and continuing movements. They were not related to any organized party. During that period, Comrade Carlos Fonsi Camador, the greatest leader in our organization, appeared. He was the one who founded our venerable organization, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, to help

the other failing organizations. The Sandinist Liberation Front continued in its long struggle. We kept struggling for 15 years in wars and gang wars. Our organization was not an organized party at that time. Nicaragua had the traditional political parties, like the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Conservative Party, the Liberal Independent Party and the National Party that belonged to Somoza.

All those parties shared power with Somoza and his representatives, with the exception of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which was not represented in the government. Our organization was not intending to organize a party, but was a political, military and armed organization against dictatorship. The people saw in 1970 how the Sandinist National Liberation Front became the only true representative of the opposition, and how the people lost confidence in the traditional parties. It then became certain that the people of Nicaragua could find no alternative to the acts and sincereity of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which represented and fulfilled the people's desires. It also offered solutions to the crises the marginal sectors were passing through, especially the farming and labor sectors. Therefore, since 1970, the Sandinist National Liberation Front was the only alternative to the dictatorship's regime, with either it or Somoza as a choice. Thus, during 7 years of struggle, especially in the last 2 years that saw a more aware and open war, the Front was able to fight its final battle. But we were very certain that we could not wrest power from Somoza without any weapons. Our efforts in the last 2 years were therefore directed toward concentrating all our efforts on acquiring weapons, arming the people and pushing them toward revolutionary work provided the revolution was an armed one. This is how we pushed the revolution during the months of May, June and July of 1979 and wrested the power.

[Question] What are the obstacles in the way of implementing your program?

[Answer] I think you mean the obstacles we encounter at the present time. With regard to the post-war destruction the country has suffered, 60 percent of all industry has been destroyed, especially since great amounts of state funds were robbed by thoseloyal to Somoza before they ran away, leaving nothing in the Nicaraguan banks except $3.5 million. Farming was also damaged, as the May, June and July war coincided with the seed planting season. Unfortunately, this year's farming did not grow the way we were expecting it to. Furthermore, the seed planting operation did not take place, and as a result the cattle raising industry was damaged, which is one of our country's major sources of wealth. Coffee and cotton crops were also damaged. These are the obstacles that stand in the way of applying our program fast. But, at the same time, we are making fundamental changes in the social and political structures to ensure a continuing revolution. To that effect we have nationalized all natural resources such as gold mines and marine resources, wood, and foreign trade. We also nationalized banks and villages and all production-related things. We are also on the way to nationalizing public transportation because, as you know, all buses were destroyed during the war. Public transportation via

buses was controlled by guards from Somoza's old army. Today, we are introducing a new public transportation system that has new, state-controlled buses. We think that we are executing all our commitments as stated in our program.

[Question] What are the political horizons that you intend to reach internally and internationally?

[Answer] Regarding our country's internal situation, we are working toward the reconstruction of the political party: the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Internationally, we do not take sides, and we are considered one of the inbiased countries called the Third World countries. This is all I can tell you about our internal and international situations.

[Question] When a revolution occurs in an oppressed country where several progressive fronts exist, the latter often transcend their contradictions and different ideologies and unify into one front against the enemy. But as soon as the battle ends successfully, some contradictions and disagreements occur among these parties or fronts and a new struggle begins among them. Did such a thing occur in Nicaragua after the revolution's victory?

[Answer] Look. We have fought the war. The Sandinist Front's influence was of such great importance as to say that the war against Somoza's regime was only fought by the Sandinist National Liberation Party. No one argued about that. Thus it clearly appeared that the only revolutionary left and the sole people's organization is the Sandinist National Liberation Front. No one has enough courage even to discuss the subject of the revolution's leadership with us. For this reason, we do not have any such problems. The left in Nicaragua is of one type of stone revolving around the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

[Question] What do you know about the unification of the Arab west?

[Answer] I have heard something about that. I personally think that the unity of these people will be an ideal thing. However, the revolutionary missions in these countries do not leave enough time to concentrate on the struggles for the unification of the Arab west. I have to admit that we pay a lot of attention to the Arab world affairs and problems. But I personally do not have enough time to study a plan to tie relations with these countries, believing that the more I learn [about them] the better and the more positive it is. I confirm to you that we are getting ready for this important dialogue relative to our interests in politics in the Arab world. It is enough to tell you that, in the face of imperialism in North America, we are in urgent need of help and moral support from three world forces: the socialist world, the Arab world, and international socialism.

Therefore, I reconfirm our interest in learning about the Arab world problems and politics. The Arab world is one of the three forces we will depend on to form the anti-imperialist block in North America. Based on this

fact, we will conduct deeper studies of this subject. We will also make the public aware of this direction, through the group communication methods we are providing to direct our people. It is further necessary to be aware of those countries' situations, even if it was for educational purposes only. As an example of the extent of our interest in the Arab world, I would like to point out that the government for the renewal of national construction in Nicaragua has officially recognized the PLO as the legal representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Do you think that the revolution that ousted Somoza's regime could in the future become a revolutionary example to be followed by all the people that are still oppressed under fascist dictatorships still existing in Latin America?

[Answer] The revolution that we successfully fought in Nicaragua may become an example for these people. However, we will not be held responsible for what may result in other countries if this example were followed.

Revolutions are not exported like "whiskey," they are subject to each people's particular circumstances.

9455
CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

ARMY PROMOTION--Congress has approved the promotion of Col Bernardino Valois Arza, commander of the Second Infantry Division, to Brigadier General. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 31 Dec 79 p 14 PY]

NEW JETS DELIVERED--The first three Xavante jets purchased by the Paraguayan Government for the air force have arrived from Brazil. The remaining six will be delivered at a rate of one per month. [PY022241 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Dec 79 p 14 PY]

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